

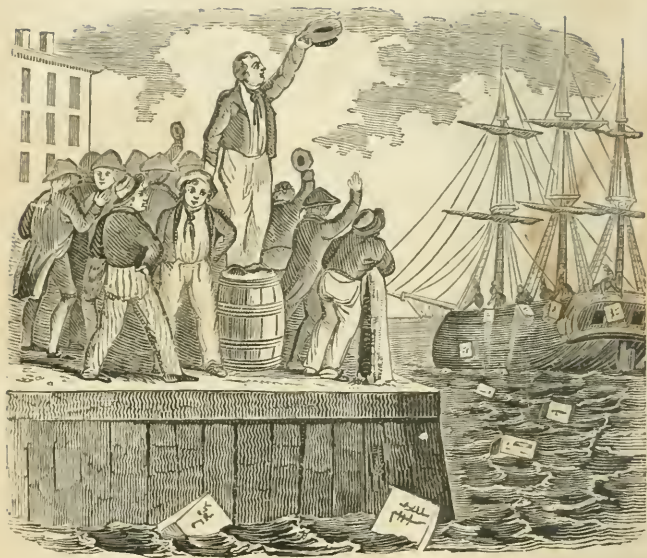






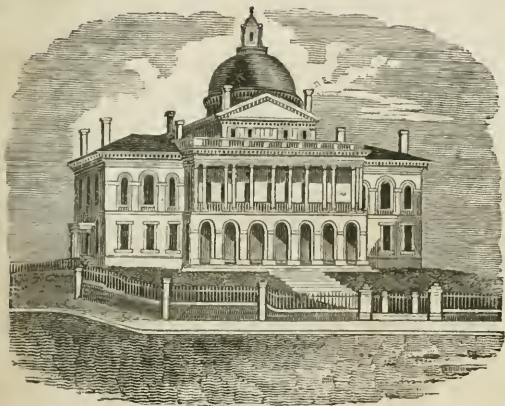
Books of -

William B. Murick.



Destroying the Tea.

HISTORY OF BOSTON.



BY ROBIN CARVER.

BOSTON :

LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN, AND HOLDEN.

1834.

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HISTORY OF BOSTON.

CHAPTER I.

Two Hundred years Ago. The May Flower. Landing at Plymouth. The First Winter. Welcome of Samoset. Visit from the Indians. Mount Wolaston. Fleet sails for America. Arrival. Settlement at Charlestown. Great Distress.

1. IT is now about two hundred and thirteen years, since the first settlers of New England landed at Plymouth. Before that time, a few voyagers and fishermen had touched upon this part of the North American continent, but none had remained. Thick forests darkened the places that are now crowded with happy villages. Waters, which are now ploughed by mighty ships, laden with the productions of far distant countries, were then only disturbed by the frail and

silent canoe of the Indian. Places now busy with the hum of active and laborious industry, were the solitary hunting grounds of an indolent and savage race.

2. In December 1620, a small vessel called the *May Flower* was beating about in a stormy sea, on an unknown coast. On board of this vessel were strong men, with their wives and tender children. They had fled with all that they loved from England, their native country, because they had been persecuted for refusing to comply with certain religious forms and ceremonies. They preferred to live in a desert where they could worship God in peace, and in simplicity.

3. On the twenty-second of December, the wave-driven pilgrims landed, and resolved to commence a settlement. A large fragment of the rock on which they first stepped is still preserved, as a sacred memorial of this event. They chose Mr John Carver for their governor, and named the spot which they had resolved to make their home, New-Plymouth.

4. The season which followed was comfortless and severe to them. The fatigue and suffering to which they were exposed caused much sickness. Many of their number died. The survivors were filled with sorrow for the loss of their friends, and anxiety for their own fate. By good fortune the spring was an early one, and brought a welcome relief from the chill blasts of winter.

5. It was not till after some months that the white men

spoke with a native of the country. They knew that it was inhabited by savage tribes; they had sometimes seen a few of the Indians at a distance, and had once been visited by a shower of arrows.

6. On the sixteenth of March, 1621, they were surprised by the sudden approach of an Indian. He advanced boldly alone into the street of Plymouth, and exclaimed, 'Welcome Englishmen! Welcome Englishmen!' They were much astonished to hear him speak in their own language. He told them that he had learned it from the fishermen who had sometimes been upon the coast. He informed them, that all the inhabitants of the place where they were seated had died, about four years before, of an extraordinary plague. He also told them that his name was Samoset, and that he was the chief of a tribe.

7. Samoset was a tall straight man, with black hair, short before, but hanging long behind. He had a bow and two arrows. The pilgrims received him kindly, and gave him some biscuit and butter, cheese, pudding, and a piece of roast duck. The chief was quite pleased with his treat, and in return told the new comers a great many useful things.

8. The next morning Samoset paid them a visit with five other natives. Some of them were clothed in deer skins. Some wore long stockings that covered the whole legs, and pieces of leather about their waists. The chief was distinguished by having the skin of a wild cat on his arm. They

were tall men, with long black hair, stuck full of feathers, and painted to the excess of the fashion. After eating and drinking heartily with the English, they amused them by some Indian dances and songs.

9. In the course of four or five years, several English settlements were made at different points of Massachusetts Bay. One was made in 1625, by Captain Wolaston, who brought over a party and placed them in a spot now called Braintree. He chose for this settlement a hill which he named Mount Wolaston.

10. Affairs were going on happily at this settlement, when the captain, with a part of the company, resolved to go on a voyage to Virginia. Among the men left behind there was a noisy, riotous fellow, by the name of Thomas Morton. This man determined to do some mischief.

11. One night, soon after the captain's departure, Morton called the men together, and gave them a plenty of punch. As soon as they had become a little merry and excited, Morton said to them — 'Now, my good fellows, the captain is gone, — suppose we turn out the lieutenant, and we shall then be able to do as we please.'

12. The men consented, and the lieutenant was forced to give up his authority. All was now changed at Mount Wolaston. They passed their days in eating, drinking, and dancing about a May-pole. It was a continued feast and riot. There was no power and no obedience. Each did as he liked, for there was no one to call another to account.



Indian Dance.

13. They altered the name of the settlement to Merry Mount. In order to support their idleness and excess, they endeavored to make friends of the natives, by teaching them the use of fire-arms. The Indians soon became better marksmen than the English. They were delighted with their new weapons, threw away their bows and arrows, and were willing to give any price for guns, powder and shot.

14. This was against the express orders of the king of England. It was unlawful to trade with the Indians in any sort of warlike stores. Captain Miles Standish was accordingly sent with some companions from Plymouth to put a stop to this traffic. He took Morton and his followers prisoners, and the colony at Mount Wolaston was broken up.

15. In March, 1630, there was a fleet of fourteen vessels at anchor in the English Channel, ready to set sail for America. On board of them were several hundred men, women and children. They were provided with necessaries for a long voyage, and subsistence for some time after their arrival. There were carpenters, blacksmiths, and men of different trades; and every care was taken in order to settle a strong and lasting colony.

16. During the voyage of this fleet across the ocean, the weather was very variable. Sometimes every thing would be quiet and mild, and it would seem that there was not a breeze stirring to roughen the waters. On other days, the rain fell, the winds blew, the waves swelled and roared, and the vessels were driven about as if under no human control.

17. Very strict rules were observed during the whole passage. Two young men disputed about some trifle, and were carried so far by their anger as to come to blows. To make an example of them, they were sentenced to walk upon deck till night, with their hands tied behind them.

18. By the sixth of July, thirteen out of fourteen of the ships had arrived in New England. They anchored in the harbor of Salem. Only fifteen of the passengers had died during the voyage. On the eighth of July, a public thanksgiving was kept through all the plantations.

19. A considerable number soon left Salem, and made a settlement at Charlestown. Among these was Mr John Winthrop, who had been appointed governor. Tents and cottages were hastily raised in the new town, and a building, called the *great house*, was erected for the public officers.

20. Great distress, however, began to prevail. Many were taken sick and died. They suffered very much from the want of water. There was only one spring in the place, which was poor and brackish, and so situated as only to be reached at low tide. It was the want of good water at this place, that led to the immediate settlement of Boston.

CHAPTER II.

Trimountain. Mr Blackstone. Settlement of Boston. Death of Lady Johnson. Mr Johnson. Condition of the Colony. Arrival of the Lion. Whipping. Vessel built. Monthly Trainings. Mr Josias. Festival. Increase of Boston. Old account of the Town.

1. ON the south side of the mouth of Charles river, there is a small peninsula of high ground, about a mile in breadth, and two and three quarters in length. A peninsula is a portion of land almost surrounded by water. In 1630, when seen by the settlers at Charlestown, on the opposite side of the river, this spot presented the appearance of three large hills; one of which was crowned by two or three smaller hills. They accordingly gave it the name of Trimountain. The Indian name was Shawmut.

2. These hills were covered with bushes and trees. There was only one little cottage in the whole place. The Indians, who had formerly lived there, had been swept away

by a pestilence. Mr William Blackstone was the only inhabitant, and the first white man who ever slept on Shawmut.

3. Mr Blackstone had found a spring of very excellent water at Shawmut, and was desirous that the poor sufferers at Charlestown should partake of it. He accordingly sent to Governor Winthrop, and invited him over to his side of the river. The chief persons of the company were induced, by this invitation, to remove immediately.

4. The foundation of a town was laid, by the erection of several small cottages; and on the seventh of September 1630, it was ordered that Trimountain should be called **BOSTON**. This was the commencement of what has since become a great city.

5. The change of residence did not restore the sufferers to immediate health. The sickness still continued, and by December over two hundred of their number had died. Among them was Lady Arabella Johnson, a woman of great resolution and virtue, very much beloved by all the colony. She died in the latter part of the summer, and was buried at Salem.

6. The death of her husband soon followed. He was one of the wealthiest and most venerated of the colonists. It was owing in a great measure to his efforts, that the settlement of Boston was determined upon. At his own request, he was buried in a corner of the lot, which had been marked out for his house and garden. This was in the spot

where the burial ground attached to the Stone Chapel now stands.

7. Notwithstanding all the sickness and distress, the colonists kept up a good heart, and continued to busy themselves in clearing away the land, and building their poor cottages. They had arrived too late in the season to plant any thing, and their provisions began to fail them. When the winter set in, it was very cold and stormy, and they had but little to eat. You may well suppose that they were anxious to hear from their friends on the other side of the ocean.

8. Some weeks thus lingered on, and they were beginning to fear that they might perish of hunger. The long winter nights were dull and cheerless, and when the snow and tempest descended on their solitary huts, and the chill winds whistled through the bare forest trees, they thought of their comfortable homes in England, and perhaps with a thought of regret. But this soon passed away, and amid all their sorrows and sufferings they relied, with a humble but firm confidence, on the goodness of an overruling Providence.

9. It was on the fifth of February 1631, that Governor Winthrop was walking upon the elevation that is now called Fort Hill. He was full of sadness for the distress of his companions. As he raised his eyes, and directed them to the waters of the bay, they caught the glad sight of a sail

in the distance. It was a messenger from his friends in the old world.

10. The little colony was immediately informed of this happy circumstance. They soon thronged to the sea-shore to welcome their visitors. Men, women and children, hurried to embrace their friends, and hear what had happened in the land they had left behind. The ship proved to be the *Lion*, under the command of Captain William Pierce. It was laden with supplies of food and clothing, which afforded the colony great relief.

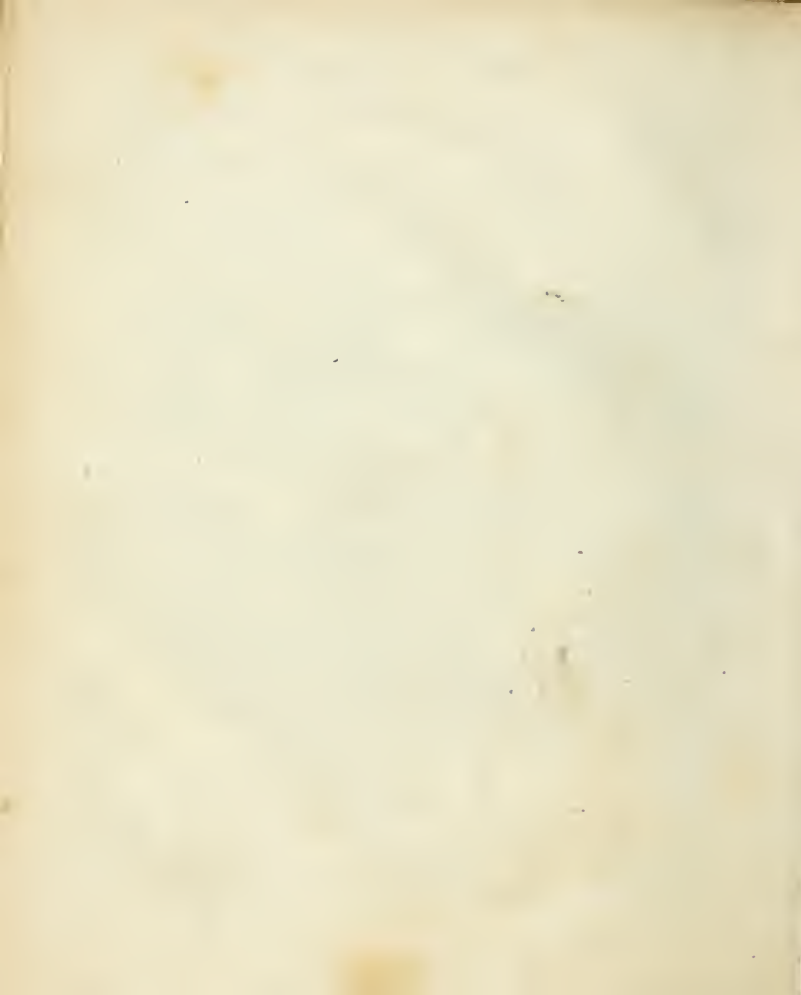
11. To give you an idea of the old manners and customs of Boston, I will tell you a few things that may seem a little singular. It was the fashion at this time, and a great many years afterwards, to have those who broke the laws publicly whipped. A man, for instance, was whipped for stealing a loaf of bread, and another for shooting a fowl on Sunday. Another was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds, or be whipped, for selling a quack medicine.

12. On the fourth of July 1631, the first vessel built in the colonies was launched. It had been built by the direction of Governor Winthrop, and was called the *Blessing of the Bay*. During the ensuing summer and fall, this bark made several little voyages along the coast.

13. About this time, the inhabitants were ordered to be trained every month. This was for the purpose of keeping them in readiness to fight, if they were attacked by the Indians.



Launch of Blessing of the Bay.



Six watchmen were also chosen to keep guard during the night. In September 1631, a Mr Josias stole some articles from the Indians. He was discovered and fined. In addition to this punishment, he was condemned to lose the title of 'Mister,' and to be called plain Josias.

14. In November of the same year the Lion again arrived at Boston. Among the sixty passengers, whom it brought from England, were the children and wife of the governor, and the Rev. John Eliot, who afterwards devoted himself to teaching and civilizing the Indians. He was a benevolent and able man of great worth, and his labors were crowned with success.

15. The inhabitants of Boston determined to take this occasion to show publicly their great respect and esteem for the governor. They ordered the vessel to be detained below the islands two days, that they might find time to make preparations to receive his lady.

16. When the governor and his family were passing in the barge to the shore, the captain of the Lion saluted them with a discharge of several guns. On landing, they were received with due military honors. The officers had provided a guard for their escort, and they were welcomed with volleys of small arms and three pieces of artillery.

17. A number of people had assembled from the neighboring villages to witness the ceremony. Numerous presents of venison, kids, geese and partridges were brought to the governor, and every thing was as joyful and happy as

possible. It was the first show of any thing like a public festival in New England.

18. Boston soon began to take a stand above all the other towns. It was thought the best place in the Bay to hold public meetings. A house of correction was built by order of the court of assistants; and fortifications were erected upon an eminence, which afterwards received the name of Fort Hill. This same Court ordered in 1632, that no person should take tobacco *publicly*; and that every one should pay a penny for every time of taking tobacco in any place.

19. The number of inhabitants increased rapidly. Two ferry boats were kept upon Charles river, to accommodate the passengers between Charlestown and Boston. 'This town,' says a traveller who wrote in 1633, 'although it be neither the greatest nor the richest, yet is the most noted and frequented, being the centre of the plantation where the monthly courts are kept. Here likewise dwells the governor. This place hath very good land, affording rich corn-fields and fruitful gardens, having likewise sweet and pleasant springs.'

CHAPTER III.

Arrival of Mr Cotton. Extravagance. Wearing veils. Chicatabot. His visit to Gov. Winthrop. New suit. Indians at church. Mr Henry Vane. Elected governor. Mrs Hutchinson. Field election. Mr Vane's return. Mrs Hutchinson killed by the Indians. The wood cutters. Great musters. Story of the Pig.

1. IN 1633, the colony at Boston was increased by about two hundred new settlers. Among these was the reverend John Cotton, a minister, who had become quite celebrated in England. He was immediately ordained teacher of the first church, and obtained great influence.

2. My readers would hardly think, that, at this early period, Mr Cotton was obliged to preach against extravagance and luxury. This is the case, however. The females were in the habit of wearing very great sleeves, long veils, embroidered caps, with gold and silver laces. One morning Mr Cotton was preaching at Salem, and told his hearers that there was no command in the Scripture that they should

wear veils. In the afternoon, they all put them aside, and ever afterwards appeared without them.

3. In November of this year a friendly Indian chief, named Chicatabot, died. He had often come to Boston, and visited Governor Winthrop. At one time he was attended by several of his tribe, and brought the governor a present of some corn. They were well received, and each was treated with a little tobacco, and a cup of sack. The chief then ordered them away, though it was in the midst of a violent thunder storm. He remained all night himself.

4. Chicatabot sometimes dressed in the English fashion. As his only suit was at that time considerably the worse for wear, he began to think of getting another. It seemed to him that the governor had a suit to spare, and he very simply asked him to sell one.

5. The governor told him, that it was not the custom among the English chiefs, to trade in old clothes, but that he would give him a dress with much pleasure. He then sent for his tailor, and Chicatabot was measured for a full suit of regimentals. They fitted him very well, and he was much delighted with them. In return, he presented the governor with a couple of beaver skins.

6. Governor Winthrop invited him at the time to a collation. He behaved with much propriety, and refused to eat till the governor had given thanks. After finishing his repast, he again requested him to give thanks, and retired.

7. In this respect, he conducted himself much better than



Governor Winthrop and the Indian Chief.



some of his brother Indians, who visited the colony about the same time. They were invited to attend meeting, and hear a sermon. Before the sermon was ended, they began to grow tired and hungry. Their impatience was so great that they went out, and, breaking into a house in the neighborhood, eat and drank whatever they found there, without ceremony.

8. In 1635 two ships arrived at Boston, with numerous passengers. The most distinguished of them was Mr Henry Vane. He was a man of wit and shrewdness, and became so popular, that in the following year he was chosen governor, in the place of Mr Winthrop. His election was complimented by a salute from all the ships in the harbor, which were fifteen in number. The next week he invited all the ship masters to a dinner.

9. For several months, Governor Vane continued to give great satisfaction. He afterwards busied himself in religious disputes, and became unpopular. Mrs Hutchinson, a woman of much eloquence and vanity, undertook to establish a weekly meeting of the religious women of the church. It was held at her own house, and she was in the habit of making long prayers and addresses there.

10. She soon began to circulate some strange opinions in respect to religion. The church were much divided about them. Governor Vane joined the party of Mrs Hutchinson. This gave offence to a great many of his old friends, and at the next election he was turned out of office.

11. This election took place in May. The weather being quite warm, it was held in a field. Great noise and confusion attended it, and some of the parties came to blows. One of the electors climbed upon the bough of a tree, and addressed the meeting at the top of his voice. He advised them to hurry to business, and the people crying out 'Election! Election!' they proceeded to vote. Mr Winthrop was returned to his old office of governor.

12. Mr Vane was much displeased, and at last almost came to an open quarrel with Governor Winthrop. He determined to return to England, and in August set sail from Boston. A military company escorted him to the shore, and fired several volleys by way of salute. Five pieces of cannon were also discharged, and five more at the castle. On arriving in his native country, Mr Vane became a violent politician. He joined the party against King Charles, and was beheaded in 1662 for high treason.

13. Mrs Hutchinson continued her weekly lectures, and caused a great deal of mischief by them. She was finally banished from the colony, and went with her husband to Rhode Island. In 1642, she removed to a Dutch settlement in New York, and in the following year was captured and slain by the Indians. Of her whole family, consisting of fifteen persons, only one escaped.

14. In the November of 1637, and the winter months which followed, the weather was exceedingly severe, and the inhabitants of Boston suffered much from the want of fire-wood.

For about four months, snow lay upon the ground to the depth of four feet and a half. On the thirteenth of January the day was clear, and a party of thirty men went to Spectacle Island for the purpose of cutting wood.

15. The next night a violent storm set in, which was followed by high winds and extreme cold, for two days. The harbor was frozen over with the exception of a narrow channel, by which twelve of the men found their way to an Island which was then called Governor's Garden. Seven more were carried out in their skiffs among the rocks, and remained there forty-eight hours, without food or fire.

16. The rest attempted to pass over the ice from the island to the town, and with much difficulty succeeded. Of those driven down among the rocks, all had their feet and hands frozen, and one died. The colonists were sadly disheartened, and even thought of breaking up the settlement.

17. In the month of May 1639, we read of a great military muster in Boston. A thousand soldiers were collected from different parts of the Bay. They were divided into two regiments, well armed and exercised. A day was passed in military actions, and skirmishes of various kinds. Governor Winthrop commanded one regiment, and the deputy governor the other.

19. Two years afterwards there was another muster in Boston, which lasted two days. About twelve hundred men were assembled, and their place of meeting is said to have been by the bottom of the Common, on a slight elevation

which once existed there, and which was called Fox Hill. It is said that at this early day, some good people thought ill of these great trainings; because, from their show and pomp, the mother country might think her colonies were looking forward to independence.

20. About this time the town was thrown into a great commotion. What do my readers think was the cause of it? It was neither an Indian war, nor a flood, nor a famine, nor a pestilence. It was merely a pig!

21. A Mrs Sherman owned a pig which had a taste for rambling. One fine summer morning, it left its straw without ever saying as much as 'Good morning,' and trotted along through the town, feasting in every corn-field which offered any thing to its liking.

22. It so happened that a stray pig was caught a few weeks after, and brought to Captain Keayne. The captain was an honest man, and disposed to give every one his due; so he hired the town-crier to go about, and let the people know that he had found a pig. Nobody claimed it, however, and the captain determined to fatten it for his own eating. He kept it a year in the yard with a pig of his own, and in due time had the latter killed.

23. Mrs Sherman now came forward, and accused Captain Keayne of killing her pig. The matter was examined by the members of the church, and he was declared innocent. Our good lady carried her cause to court, and not only lost it, but had to pay £3 into the bargain. The captain then

prosecuted her, and a friend who had urged her to slander him, and obtained £20 for defamation.

24. The case again went into a court at Salem, and then to the General Court of the colonies. Mrs Sherman was so vexatious and persevering, that the captain finally made her a present of the living pig, in order to get rid of her, and restore public peace.

CHAPTER IV.

Increase of the town. Death of Governor Winthrop. Anecdote. Mr Cotton. Trial and Execution for Witchcraft.

1. THE little town continued to flourish, and increase. After erecting their houses, and providing for their immediate necessities, the inhabitants began to think of adding to their possessions. They built small vessels, and sent them out on fishing voyages. Some employed themselves in sawing boards, and splitting staves, shingles and hoops. In time, merchants came over from foreign countries to trade with them, and the town began to wear quite an appearance of business.

2. Early in 1649, Boston suffered a sad loss in the death of Governor Winthrop. He had been an early and powerful friend of the town, was very frugal, charitable, and much beloved. A story is told of him which shows his character to have been kind and generous, though it seems to be at variance with his own strict and stern principles of honesty.

3. In one of the very severe winters, which the early settlers were obliged to endure, a man complained to the governor that his wood-pile had been robbed. 'Do you know the thief?' asked the governor. The reply was that it was a poor fellow in the neighborhood. 'Send him to me,' was the answer, 'and I will cure him of stealing.'

4. The thief appeared trembling with fear, and with his head hung down in shame and terror. He expected to be whipped in public, or placed in the stocks, at least. All that the governor said, however, was; 'Friend, the season is a very cold one, and I am afraid you are poorly provided with wood; you are welcome to help yourself at my pile till the winter is over.'

5. Governor Winthrop was buried in a tomb on the north side of the chapel burial ground. A portrait of him is still preserved. He was about six feet high, with a long beard, a high forehead, and dark hair. His memory has been cherished with much love and respect, for he was a good man and a wise governor.

6. In 1652, the first minister of the town died. This was the learned and excellent Mr John Cotton. He was a man of impressive appearance, with a fine, clear voice, and a plain natural style of preaching. His influence in the new settlement was very great, and he deserves to be remembered as one of the first and best of our clergy.

7. One of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of the colony took place in 1655. This was a trial and con-

demnation for witchcraft. In this time of general intelligence, a child would ridicule notions which were then firmly believed by men of standing, respectability, and reputation.

8. The person who suffered was a woman named Ann Hibbins. Her husband had been a merchant, and at one period was possessed of considerable fortune. In the later part of his life, however, he met with large losses which troubled him a good deal, and made his wife very cross and quarrelsome.

9. It was wrong in the old lady to be noisy, and to dispute with her neighbors: but if all cross people were to be hung for witches, it would thin the population of the world very considerably. Mrs Hibbins became at last such a scold, and so very unruly and turbulent, that the members of the church took notice of it, and rebuked her.

10. This seems to have had but little effect, and her neighbors began to suspect her of what they called witchcraft. She was prosecuted for this imaginary crime, and was finally convicted and condemned to be hung. Her execution took place in June 1656.

11. It seems strange that the good and intelligent men of the community could not have so far restrained the madness of the populace, as to prevent the commission of such an atrocious murder under the mockery of justice. This, however, was the third case of execution for witchcraft in

New England. The first was in Connecticut. The second was in Boston in 1648.

12. This moral plague afterwards raged with great violence in Salem, and many suffered death, for their supposed connection with evil spirits. So insane were the people on the subject, that a dog was publicly hung, as an accomplice of his master ! The delusion, however, was one of the sins of the age, and not confined to a particular spot. It destroyed more in a single county of England, than it did in all the American colonies.

CHAPTER V.

Indian Tribes. King Philip. Attack on Swansey. Another Expedition. Anecdote of the Periwig. Death of Philip. One-eyed John.

1. I AM now going to tell you something about the Indian Wars. The inhabitants of Boston were never very much troubled by the natives in their immediate neighborhood ; but the little inland settlements and villages were often distressed by them.

2. The Indians throughout Massachusetts were separated into a number of distinct tribes. These tribes were not united under one head, nor bound together by any common government. They were entirely separate and independent. One after another, they had made treaties with the white men, and agreed to submit to their authority. For a long time they lived together in great friendship. The white men were just and cautious ; and the savages kept their promises, and hunted and fished in peace.





Philip addressing his Tribe.

3. About the year 1670, the conduct of the Indians began to appear suspicious. It was thought prudent to take precautions against them. In Rhode Island there was a very cunning and brave chief by the name of Philip. He lived at Mount Hope, a beautiful hill, which has become quite famous, as having been the residence of this king. He possessed a great deal of power, and was a bitter enemy of the white men.

4. It was an evil sight to him, to see the natives of the soil displaced by the rapid growth of the English colonies. He was unwilling to part with the fields and hills, which had so long been the pleasant hunting grounds of his ancestors. He was crafty, bold, and vigorous. His people looked upon him as a great warrior, and obeyed him. They were glad to listen to his counsel, and were easily excited to hate and persecute the strangers, who had come to drive them away from the homes and the graves of their fathers.

5. Philip was too cunning to appear at once as an enemy. He pretended to be a friend of the colonists, and made many promises and professions of peace. Meanwhile he was going about among the different tribes, and endeavoring to rouse them to war. He laid a plot for the Indians to rise at the same time in all quarters, and drive the English entirely out of the country.

6. As the confidence of Philip and his adherents increased, it began to display itself in acts of violence. In June 1675, a party of the hostile Indians entered the town of

Swansey, in the Plymouth colony, and, after killing the cattle, plundered the houses, and murdered or wounded several of the inhabitants. The troops of Plymouth colony immediately marched to the relief of this devoted village. In the flight which followed their depredations, the Indians marked their course by burning buildings, and by poles at the wayside, on which they placed the hands and heads of the whites whom they had killed.

7. Information of this attack was at once dispatched to Boston. A company of foot soldiers under Captain Henchman, and a troop of horse, were sent to the relief of the settlement. Having arrived at Swansey and rested there one night, the whole force passed over the bridge that led to Mount Hope, and obliged the enemy to retreat some distance. An ensign by the name of Savage, a young man about twenty years of age, quite distinguished himself in this skirmish. As he boldly held the colors in front of his company, he was shot at by ten or twelve of the savages, and received a bullet in his thigh. Another passed through the brim of his hat.

8. New troops arrived to the assistance of the colonists, and the Indian tribes in those parts were soon routed. Philip fled to the western part of the colony, and some of the Boston troops returned. Captain Henchman was sent on another expedition, in November of the same year. Hearing of a number of Indians at Mendon, he went with his soldiers to attack them in their wigwams.

His men behaved in a very cowardly manner, and deserted him just at the moment of the combat. So he was obliged to give up his purpose.

9. Rather a laughable incident occurred in one of these expeditions. About sixty white men met with a party of three hundred Indians, in an open plain, and both sides made preparations for battle. When every thing was ready, the captain of the whites plucked off his wig, and put it in his pocket, to prevent any accident happening to it, and that it might not hinder him in fighting. As soon as the Indians saw that, they raised a most hideous yell, crying out '*Umh, umh, me no fight Engismon, Engismon got two hed; if me cut off un héd, he got noder, a put on beder as dis!*' Away the whole tribe fled, and could not be overtaken.

10. In the following winter, there were a good many encounters with the Indians, in which the colonists were sometimes successful, and sometimes unfortunate. The savages still advanced towards Boston, with the intention to burn the town, and kill the inhabitants. It was thought necessary to post a guard at the entrance of the town, and no Indian was suffered to go in or out unless he was strictly watched.

11. Before the close of the year, the great Indian king and warrior, Philip, was slain. Captain Clark, with a faithful and brave band of soldiers, pursued him to the recesses of Mount Hope. Here he was shot by an Indian friendly to the whites. He was very brave and sagacious, and a great

terror to the settlers. The lock of the gun with which he was killed, and a wooden dish taken from his wigwam, have been carefully preserved to this day.

12. There was a famous Indian called One-eyed John, who had made great threats and boasts, and was quite as insolent, though not so wise and powerful as Philip. This fellow was taken prisoner, and after being marched through the streets of Boston with a halter about his neck, was hanged at the end of the town.

CHAPTER VI.

Governor Leverett. Great fire. Loss of Charters. Sir Edmund Andros. Connecticut Charter. Expulsion of James II. News received in Boston. Imprisonment of Andros. Sir William Phips. His arrival in Boston. His death. First Newspaper. Benjamin Franklin.

1. Mr Leverett was governor of the colony from 1673 to 1679, when he died in the month of March. In early life he had been a soldier. He was much beloved by the colony, and his annual election was never contested. Nothing of importance happened during the time he remained in office, excepting the Indian wars.

2. In 1679 there was a great fire in Boston, which broke out about midnight on the eighth of August, and raged with extreme fury. Eighty dwelling-houses and seventy ware-houses were consumed. Several vessels with their cargoes

were burned. It was supposed that the fire was purposely kindled, by some miserable wretches, who were soon after ordered to quit the town and never to return. The town passed a regulation, that a man should be stationed on the top of every meeting house, during the Sunday services, to give the alarm in case of fire. The houses and ware-houses, re-built after this great fire, were constructed of brick, or plastered on the outside with a strong cement, mixed with gravel and glass, and slated on the top. Several of these plastered houses are still standing in Ann street, in their original form.

3. About this time the colonists fell under the displeasure of the English king. In consequence of some offence which they had given, the crown in the years 1684-1687 deprived them of their charters. These charters were parchment rolls given to the early settlers of different parts of the country, signed and sealed by the king of England, at different periods. On these rolls were written the privileges given to the parties holding them, the extent of country granted to them, and the manner in which that country was to be governed.

4. By depriving the colonists of the charters, the king deprived them of the rights and privileges which those charters granted. They had before been allowed to choose their own governor, but in 1686 Sir Edmund Andros was appointed by King James II, governor of the whole country. He was authorized, with four of his council, to make laws, raise taxes, without the consent of any assembly of the

people. Among his other orders he was instructed to allow no printing press.

5. In 1687 the new governor marched, at the head of a body of troops, into Connecticut. It was his intention to seize the charter of this colony by force. The assembly of the colony met, and the charter was brought out into a room, where they were conversing with Andros. The meeting was prolonged till night, when the people rushed into the room, extinguished the light, and secreted the charter in an old oak tree which is still standing in Hartford.

6. James II of England was a Catholic, and attempted to restore the followers of the pope to power. His conduct disgusted the English nation. William, prince of Orange, had married the princess Mary, and on perceiving the discontent of the people, he landed in England with an army, and expelled James from the kingdom. This happened in 1688.

7. When news of these events reached Boston, Sir Edmund Andros issued a proclamation. In this, he charged all the officers and people to hold themselves in readiness to resist any forces, which might be sent to the colonists by the prince of Orange. The people became angry and turbulent at this measure. They heard of the expulsion of James with much joy, and, raising a mob, seized their new governor, with the most active members of his council.

8. The former governor, with several assistants, immediately entered upon the direction of public affairs. William and Mary were soon proclaimed king and queen of England,

and approved the course pursued by the people and the old magistrates. Sir Andros and his friends remained for many weeks in confinement, and at length, by order of the king, were sent back to England.

9. In 1692 a new Charter was granted, and Sir William Phips was appointed the first governor under it. He was a blunt, honest man, ardent and generous, but rather coarse in his manners. He was born in Maine, his father died when he was a mere boy, and left a family of twenty-three children. William bound himself as apprentice to a ship carpenter, and in the course of time engaged in business on his own account.

10. In 1683, when about thirty-three years of age, he sailed from England in search of a rich Spanish ship, which had been wrecked near the Bahama Islands. After one unsuccessful attempt he discovered the wreck, and obtained from it about 300,000 pounds. From this sum he received a very ample compensation. He was soon after knighted by the king, and appointed high sheriff of New England.

11. He held this office for some time, and during his occupation of it resided in Boston. In consequence of some difficulties, however, he returned to England. On receiving the appointment of governor in 1692, he again sailed for Boston, where he arrived about the middle of May.

12. On the Monday following his arrival, he was conducted to the town-house, by the magistrates, the clergy and principal inhabitants of Boston and the vicinity, followed

by a large military escort. The charter was then read, and the commission of the governor proclaimed. A public dinner was afterwards eaten, and the governor was attended back to his house. This house is still standing at the North End, and is now occupied as the Asylum for poor boys.

13. Governor Phips remained but a short time in his new office. He was faithful, but was too hasty and quarrelsome, so that he often gave offence, and many complaints were made against him. He was sent for to England to answer these complaints. After making a sufficient defence, he was preparing to return to his government, when he was taken sick and died in London early in 1694.

14. I have told you a good deal about him, because he was quite remarkable for his perseverance, industry and good sense. From being a poor and ignorant boy, he raised himself to wealth and power. All of us cannot be rich and great, but we can learn, from such an example as that of Sir William Phips, that good conduct and unwearied labor will meet their due reward.

15. The year 1704 is remarkable for the appearance of the first newspaper, published in the English colonies in America. It was printed in Boston on a very small half-sheet, and was called the *Boston News Letter*. There are now in the United States alone more than twelve hundred newspapers.

16. Benjamin Franklin, so distinguished in American history, was born in the year 1706. His father was a soap and

tallow chandler, and Benjamin was the fifteenth of seventeen children. As every thing in respect to great and good men is interesting, I will just mention here that the house in which Franklin was born is still standing. It is at the north part of Boston, at the sign of the Blue Ball, hanging at the corner of Hanover and Union streets.

17. The brother of Franklin was the printer of the second paper published in Boston. In 1721 he published the third paper of the country, under the title of the New England Courant. It was in this paper that Benjamin first began to write. He at first sent his pieces secretly to the office, and concealed that he was the author. Finding that they were well received, he confessed that he wrote them, and obtained much credit for them. These were the first efforts of a poor and humble boy, who afterwards stood with honor in the presence of kings, and was regarded as one of the first philosophers of his age.

CHAPTER VII.

Fleet at Nantasket. Violence of Commodore Knowles. Alarm of the people. Mobs. Magistrate in the stocks. Burning the barge. Governor retires to the Castle. Measures of the council. Town meeting. Issue of the affair. Town house.

1. I shall now pass over a number of years, during which there was no event of particular interest, and shall tell you a story which happened in 1747. It will show you the spirit and independence of Bostonians in the old times. This spirit finally led to the American Revolution.

2. In the harbor of Nantasket, there was an English fleet, under the command of Commodore Knowles. Some of his sailors had been silly enough to go on shore, and, finding they could amuse themselves a while, determined not to return to the ship. The commodore was anxious to sail, and resolved to procure men in the place of those who had deserted, wherever he could find them.

3. His boats were accordingly sent up to Boston, early

in the morning, manned with sailors and officers, who were commanded to seize a sufficient number of men to fill up their crews. They first surprised all the seamen they found in the vessels in the harbor. Afterwards they went on the wharves, and carried away several apprentices, and laboring men, who had business and families on shore, and had never been to sea.

4. The people were soon alarmed at this outrage, and collected in large numbers. The whole town was in an uproar. Mobs collected, armed with pitch-mops, sticks, and clubs, and soon became large and powerful. Having heard that several of the commanders of the fleet were at the house of Governor Shirley, they immediately proceeded thither with a great noise and shouts.

5. The house was soon surrounded, and the front and back yards were completely filled with the enraged populace. By the exertions of some men of influence, they were prevented from breaking through the doors and windows, and carrying their violence to extremity. A poor magistrate of the king exposed himself in the midst of them, in a vain attempt to exercise his authority; the mob laid hands upon him in no very gentle manner, and hurried him away in triumph to the public stocks. Here they placed him, and amused themselves with him till dinner time.

6. Even the anger of the mob yields to the call of appetite. The leaders and the followers were both willing to satisfy their hunger, before completing their revenge. They

separated at the usual hour for dining, and the town once more became quiet. Putting by their pitch-mops and clubs, they busied themselves with knives and forks, in a much more harmless and agreeable manner.

7. About dusk, however, they began to assemble again in great numbers. Several thousand people were collected in King street, now State street, below the old Town House. Becoming turbulent and excited, they vented their rage by throwing stones and brickbats, through the windows of the council chamber.

8. The governor, however, ventured to appear in the balcony, with several gentlemen and members of the council. It was some time before the mob would consent to listen to him. At length silence was obtained, and the governor made an address. He told the people that he disapproved of the violent measures of the commodore, and promised to procure a release of the citizens who had been seized.

9. It is in vain to reason with an enraged mob, and the governor found that he had made a long speech to no purpose. Nothing would satisfy the leaders but the seizure and imprisonment of all the officers of the fleet, who were in town. It was now thought necessary for the governor to leave the council, and he retired to his own house.

10. The mob next proceeded to a wharf, where they found a barge, which they supposed to belong to the fleet. They immediately seized it, and dragged it through the streets, as far as the house of the governor. They had

made representations to him in that line of action, the town on the subject then is known to a less dangerous place.

11. On the next day, the governor ordered the military companies of Boston to appear upon duty, and keep watch through the night. They arrived, and the governor removed to the castle in the harbor. He then wrote to Commodore Knowles, and told him of the confusion and alarm that had been excited by his violence. The commodore, however, declined attending to any accommodation, and the officers on shore were suffered to return to the fleet. He even threatened to bring up his ships, and bombard the town.

12. The council and representatives of the colony were unwilling to interfere in this affair. Notwithstanding the danger of allowing the people to take the law, by violence, into their own hands, they were also fearful, that any countenance of the violent measures of the navy would lead to a repetition of them. In the course of two or three days, however, they began to change their opinions. The governor had behaved with proper feeling during the whole transaction, and they thought he should not remain without support.

13. The council passed a vote, by which they ordered that the officers of the fleet should be forthwith set at liberty. In the afternoon, a meeting of the inhabitants was held. At this meeting, they expressed their deep sense of the insult and injury that had been offered to them, by the seizure

of their fellow-citizens. They also condemned the riotous conduct of those, who had insulted the governor and council, and committed many other acts of violence.

14. On the following day, the commodore released the men whom he had impressed, and the squadron sailed, to the great joy of the town. The militia turned out in large numbers, with much parade, and escorted the governor to his house. Such was the conclusion of one of the first acts of violence, which excited the Bostonians to a similar violent resistance.

15. In the course of this same year, the old Town House was nearly destroyed by fire. Nothing was left standing but the walls. It was repaired in the following year, and notwithstanding it has again suffered from fire, within a few years, its outward appearance still remains nearly the same.

CHAPTER VIII.

James Otis. Writs of assistance. Mr Otis undertakes the cause of the Merchants. Trial. Mr Gridley. Speech of Otis. Stamp act. Liberty Tree. Mob. Attack on Mr Oliver's House.

1. WE are now coming to more unquiet times. The troubles, which finally led to the American Revolution, had commenced. Oppressive measures on the part of England were followed by resistance and violence in the colonies. In part of this chapter, I shall tell you about Mr James Otis, who was one of the earliest patriots.

2. Mr Otis was born in Barnstable in the year 1724. He received his education at Harvard College, and commenced the study of the law. After practising in his profession for two years at Plymouth, he removed to Boston. Here he soon distinguished himself, and his business became very extensive.

3. In 1759, Great Britain formed the plan of raising a

revenue from the colonies. The first evidence of this intention was given in the following year. An order was then received by the custom-house officers in America, to apply to the Supreme Court for what were called writs of assistance. These writs were to authorize the persons holding them, to enter any ships, stores or houses, upon mere suspicion, and search for goods that had been imported in violation of the English acts of trade.

4. This power was of course very oppressive and odious. The custom-house officers, however, applied to the court for the writs, and the court appointed a time when the propriety of granting them should be discussed. Mr Otis at this time held the office of advocate-general, and he was consequently called upon to render his services in support of the king's officers. Thinking the writs prayed for to be tyrannical and oppressive, he refused, and resigned his office.

5. Being immediately applied to by the merchants on the other side, he undertook their cause, in conjunction with Mr Thacher. He was at this time in the vigor of manhood, and of intellect. The trial took place in the council chamber of the old town-house. In those days there was a good deal of pomp in court dignity. The judges were dressed in robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet; huge wigs enveloped their heads, and curled down over their shoulders. The barristers appeared before the court, in black gowns, and with powdered hair and bags.

6. The cause excited very deep interest in all classes. Government officers were anxious to know whether they were to receive the writs, that would give them so much power, and perhaps enrich them with great wealth. Citizens and merchants were equally desirous to learn, if their houses were to be sacred, or to be open to the curiosity and avarice of every petty officer of the customs, who chose to disturb them with his suspicions.

7. Mr Jeremiah Gridley, a learned and eminent lawyer, was at this time attorney-general, and supported the cause of those who petitioned for the writs. He was very ingenious and powerful in his argument. Mr Thacher followed him on the opposite side, in a learned and convincing refutation.

8. Of the speech pronounced on this occasion by Mr Otis, we have the very highest praise from the elder President Adams. He says that Otis was a flame of fire, and, with a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, hurried away all before him. 'American independence,' he continues, 'was then and there born. Every man, of an immense crowded audience, appeared to me to go away as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance.'

9. The Court adjourned for consideration, and though they then came to no conclusion on the subject, nothing more was heard or said about the writs. I have told you particularly about this trial, because it is a very important point of our history. From this time parties began to be

formed, of the friends of the king, and the friends of the colonies. The people of Boston from this period, entertained but very little affection for their friends on the other side of the water.

10. In 1765 the king of England, George III, gave his consent to the famous Stamp Act. You have heard of this act, and as it led to the most important results, I shall explain it to you at length. It laid a tax or duty, on every piece of vellum, parchment or paper, on which any thing of use to any person could be written or printed. This tax varied from half a penny to twenty shillings.

11. This stamp was to have been put on every possible document. Newspapers, almanacks, cards, marriage certificates, writs of court, custom-house papers, all these were to bear the stamp and pay for it. When popular feeling was at its height on this subject in the colonies, news was received in Boston that a cargo of these papers might be daily expected in the harbor. It was also rumored that Andrew Oliver, Esq., secretary of the province, had been appointed a distributor of the stamps.

12. It is at this time that the Liberty Tree first comes into notice. This tree formerly stood, with a noble grove of elms, at the head of Essex street. It was immediately in front of a house opposite to the Boylston Market. On the morning of the fourteenth of August, a couple of images were found hanging from this tree, one of which was intend-

ed to ridicule Mr Oliver. The other was a boot, with a grotesque figure peeping out of it, having the stamp act in its hand, intended to represent Lord Bute, who had done much in parliament to promote American taxation.

13. Very little business was done during the day. People collected in knots about the streets, talking of the stamp act, and British officers, and Liberty Tree. Large numbers came in from the towns in the neighborhood, to learn what was going on, and to join in the expression of popular feeling.

14. The mob gradually increased and became more formidable. A little after twilight they formed a procession, and carried the effigy from Liberty Tree to the town-house, where they knew that the governor and his council were holding a consultation. Here they gave three shouts, and passed on to Kilby street. In this place a building had just been erected by Mr Oliver, which they supposed was intended for a stamp office.

15. This they immediately levelled with the ground, and carried off the remains in triumph upon their shoulders. Proceeding to Fort hill, where Mr Oliver then resided, they made a bonfire in front of his house, and on it burned the effigy. They then broke the windows, tore down the garden fences, and at length obtained complete possession of his house.

16. Towards twelve o'clock at night, the mob began to

become less noisy, and an attempt was made by the government officers to disperse them. These gentlemen, however, were unsuccessful, and received rather harsh treatment from the hands of some of the ringleaders. At length about midnight all was again quiet.

CHAPTER IX.

The riots are unnoticed. A mob. Their outrages. Mr Hutchinson. Attack on his dwelling-house. Town meeting. Declaration of Mr Oliver. Burning stamp papers. Repeal of the stamp act. Great rejoicings. Fire Works. Liberty Tree illuminated.

1. THE officers of government were obliged to pass over these riots, without punishment. They knew the state of public feeling too well, to imagine that it could possibly be resisted. Such deep and general indignation had been excited, that even the more moderate and respectable citizens hardly dared to discountenance the violence of the mob.

2. On the twenty-sixth of August another mob was collected, and a very dangerous and destructive one. It began to come together about dusk, when a bonfire was lighted before the town-house. A large number of boys and men soon assembled, ready for any means of displaying their anger. Their cry was ‘Liberty and Property.’

3. They made their first visit to the house of Mr Paxton,

who held the office of surveyor of the port, and was on that account obnoxious to the people. Here they found the owner of the house, who seems to have been a shrewd and sensible man, and who told them that Mr Paxton and his furniture had been removed. He moreover added, that he was himself the only person they would injure by any violence, that he had never done them any harm, and that if they would go with him to the tavern, he would treat them to a barrel of punch.

4. 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' shouted the ringleaders, 'he is a clever fellow and no tory, so come along and we will drink his health, and down with the Stamps.' The party then went to the tavern, to drink the punch, and the house was by this means saved.

5. As soon as they had finished their punch, they began to feel a return of their desire to pull down a house. This they soon found an opportunity to gratify. After breaking into one or two dwelling houses, and making a few bonfires, they took up their march to the mansion of the lieutenant governor, Mr Hutchinson.

6. This person is quite distinguished in the history of the colonies, and did more than any one else, to produce their final separation from the mother country. He was born in Boston, and was for a long time much beloved and highly respected. But in the events immediately before the revolution, he behaved with a meanness and hypocrisy, which rendered him contemptible, and have made his memory odious.

7. When he heard that the mob was approaching his residence, Mr Hutchinson was taking tea with his family. He immediately sent away his children, and after a while determined to follow them. The mob soon arrived. They had become very powerful and violent, and, breaking into the house, commenced their work of destruction.

8. Every thing moveable was soon broken to pieces, or carried away. A large amount of plate, manuscripts, money, jewels, and valuable furniture was exposed to their fury. They worked very hard to tear down the house, but it was built in a very strong style, and they gave up the attempt. They were only able, after three or four hours' labor, to throw over the cupola, and take up part of the roof. The walls were left not much injured, though the mob worked till daylight. This house was afterwards repaired, and remained standing till the summer of 1833, when it was removed.

9. The greatest loss, upon this occasion, was the destruction of a large number of valuable manuscripts. Mr Hutchinson had been for years gathering interesting letters, and papers, connected with the early history of the colonies. His efforts had been very successful, and he had accumulated an extensive and valuable collection. These were destroyed, and their loss was not again to be repaired.

10. Early on the next day, the more temperate and orderly citizens called a town meeting. They then expressed their

strong disapprobation of these violent measures, and instructed the magistrates of the town to use their endeavors to prevent such disturbances in future. During the month of September a quantity of the stamps arrived, and were deposited for safe keeping in the Castle.

11. Early in December, a report was circulated, that Mr Oliver intended to accept the office of distributor of stamps, though he had previously resigned it. This caused considerable excitement, and the people determined to ascertain its truth. A large meeting of the merchants and principal inhabitants, was held at noon-day, under Liberty Tree. A message was then dispatched to Mr Oliver, with the compliments of the people, requesting his appearance.

12. He complied with the invitation, and made oath that he would never attempt to enforce the stamp act in America. Three cheers were then given, and Mr Oliver made a short speech. In the course of it, he declared that he held the stamp act in utter detestation, and would do all that lay in his power to serve the town and province. He then desired that he might no longer be looked upon as an enemy, but as a friend. His remarks were received with shouts and cheers.

13. In February of the following year, a day was appointed for a public burning of one of the stamped papers, in every town through the province. In Boston the ceremony was performed with much spirit, and the bonfire was increased, and graced, by effigies of two of the enemies of the province, in full court dresses.

14. In May, the glad news was received in Boston of the repeal of the stamp act. The greatest joy was excited by this event, and every mark of public rejoicing was displayed. Cannon were fired under the Liberty Tree, and in many other parts of the town; bells were rung, bonfires blazed, and the people were shouting and cheering in all directions.

15. The nineteenth of the month was appointed for a day of general festivity, in honor of this great event. On this day people were up very early, and immediately after one o'clock in the morning, the bells of all the churches were set in motion. In about an hour drums were beating in all the streets, guns were fired, and there was noise enough made to rouse every man, woman and child in the town.

16. Liberty Tree was hung round with banners, and the steeple of Mr Byles's Church, in the neighborhood, was decorated in a similar manner. Flags and pendants were displayed from the tops, and at the windows, of the houses. All night the whole town was illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fire-works on the common, where a pyramid was erected, and lighted with nearly three hundred lamps. Several private entertainments were given, by gentlemen who were interested in the popular cause.

17. About midnight, a signal was given for the citizens to retire. The lights were extinguished, the music was silenced, and all sought their dwellings. On the following eve-



Liberty Tree hung with Banners.



ning, all the gentlemen in town united to furnish lanterns for an illumination of Liberty Tree.

18. This tree had grown to be a great favorite with the people, and men had been employed to prune and trim it. On this evening, every bough was laden with lanterns, and it presented a very beautiful appearance. A flood of light was shed from it to a great distance, on the faces of a happy and rejoicing crowd, collected from all quarters of the town.

CHAPTER X.

Resistance. Seizure of Hancock's Sloop. Mob. Arrival of British troops. Attack on Mr. Otis. Agreement of merchants. Mr. Richardson shoots a boy. His funeral. Story of the Fifth of March. Trial and acquittal of the soldiers.

1. THE spirit of resistance in the town seemed to grow, with every indication of a wish in the mother country to employ force. Mobs were frequent, and the collectors of the customs were exposed to occasional peril. In the month of June, 1768, an affray of considerable importance took place with the collectors, which eventually led to great results.

2. Towards twilight on the tenth of this month, a sloop, named *Liberty*, belonging to John Hancock, and lying at his wharf, was seized by the officers of the customs. The British ship of war *Romney* was at this time in the stream, ready to lend them assistance. On a given signal, her boats were manned and sent to the wharf. The officers were



Seizing the Liberty.



warned not to move the sloop, but in spite of all remonstrances, her fastenings were cut, and she was carried under the guns of his Majesty's ship.

3. At this event the people were exceedingly irritated. A mob soon collected, and some of the officers were roughly handled. A party of sailors, who suspected an intention to impress them on board of the ship, joined the multitude and went in pursuit of mischief. Whilst parading in the streets, they met the inspector, and treated him with much more rudeness, than he thought himself entitled to as a faithful servant of the king. They broke his sword, made rags of part of his garments, and obliged him to seek refuge in a house in King street.

4. They next went in pursuit of one of the man-of-war's boats, but finding none on shore, they took possession of a large pleasure-boat that belonged to the collector. This they dragged through the streets in triumph, with loud shouts, till they reached the common, where they amused themselves with making a bonfire of it.

5. Some other affairs of this kind gave a sufficient pretence to General Gage, who commanded the military forces in New England, to station a detachment of regular troops in Boston. On the last day of September, six ships of war, with an armed schooner and transports, came sailing up the harbor and anchored round the town. Their cannon were loaded, and springs were on the cables, that they might be easily slipped; all seemed prepared for a regular siege.

6. On the noon of the following day, two regiments, a part of a third, and a train of artillery with two pieces of cannon, were landed on the wharf. There they formed in order, and paraded up King street with colors flying, drums sounding and fifes playing ; each soldier having received sixteen rounds of shot, and having his musket charged and bayonet fixed.

7. Difficulties soon sprang up between the troops and the inhabitants. It was said that the soldiers could not lawfully be quartered in the town, while the barracks at the castle were empty. Meanwhile they were lodged in the town-house and Fanueil Hall, and some in stores on the wharves. Guards were placed at the doors of the town-house, which the council were obliged to pass in going to their own chamber. Tents covered the common. Sentinels challenged the citizens as they passed. The sabbath was disturbed by the sound of drums, and other martial music. The town wore the aspect of a garrison, and all the inconveniences ensued, which naturally flow from the presence of a military force in a peaceful community.

8. The luxury of tea, which was first used in New England about the year 1720, began now to be very unpopular. Many families in Boston had resolved to abstain from the use of it, and several of the neighboring towns had concluded to follow their example.

9. In September 1769 a circumstance took place, which occasioned a great excitement among the good people of

the town, and which led to an instance of noble generosity. Mr James Otis had been insulted in some paper, by the commissioners of the customs; and took occasion to resent it, by advertising them as unworthy of belief. On the next evening he went to the British Coffee-house, which was much visited by the officers in the interest of the government, and where he found a number of them sitting at that time.

10. Among them was Mr Robinson, one of the commissioners. When Mr Otis entered, a quarrel immediately commenced. It ended in recourse to violence. The lights were extinguished, and Mr Otis, without a friend, was surrounded by the companions of Robinson. A young man, by the name of Gridley, happened to be passing at the time, and boldly came in to his assistance; but he was attacked, beaten, and turned out of the house.

11. After some time, the combatants were separated, and Mr Otis was led home, wounded and bleeding. He afterwards commenced an action at law, against Robinson, and the jury awarded him a verdict of £2000. This sum he generously returned, on receiving a suitable apology.

12. An event took place in February, 1770, which illustrates the feelings of the time. The merchants of the town had agreed not to import British goods. Some, however, were so regardless of public opinion and interest, that they determined to pursue their trade as usual. They of course

fell under the censure of their fellow citizens, and were objects of contempt and hatred.

13. By the house of one of these men, a large wooden head had been fixed on a pole, ornamented with the carved faces of other importers. A despicable fellow, by the name of Richardson, tried to persuade some teamsters to run down this pole with their carts. They knew the meaning of the exhibition, however, and were wise enough to let it alone.

14. Richardson persisted in his folly, and at last excited the attention of a crowd of boys, who pelted him with stones and mud, till he was obliged to seek shelter in his own house. The little heroes had caught something of the angry spirit of their fathers, and were fond of taking liberties with the old fellows, who were too fond of their pence, to look after their rights. The shouts of the boys drew together quite a multitude. A quarrel ensued between the mob and Richardson, which ended in his discharging a musket from his window, and another from his door.

15. By these random shots, a young man and a boy were severely wounded. On this the bells were all set to ringing, and a vast multitude was soon collected. Richardson, with a companion, was carried to Faneuil Hall, where he was examined and committed for trial. In the course of the evening the lad died, and three days afterwards his funeral was attended with great honors.

16. On his coffin were various Latin inscriptions, suitable to the feelings and character of the time. On the foot was

a sentence which signified ‘The snake lies hid in the grass;’ and on the head, ‘Innocence nowhere safe.’ The procession was formed under Liberty Tree. It consisted of four or five hundred school-boys, walking two by two before the body; about thirteen hundred citizens on foot, and thirty chaises and carriages.

17. This scene was very imposing, and was so arranged as to strike gloom into every heart. The papers of the fifth of March, which gave an account of the ceremony, also told of farther difficulties and quarrels between the soldiers and the people of the town. This day was to be marked by an event of more horror, than any which had yet befallen the inhabitants of Boston. The massacre, which then occurred, originated in a slight affray between three or four young men, and a soldier, who was stationed as sentinel, by a little alley which led to the barracks of the 14th regiment.

18. The main guard of the troops was stationed opposite the town-house; and to this place they were all marched daily. A mob had been collected by the rencontre with the sentinel, and were ready for an attack even on the armed soldiers. They shouted for the main guard, and soon found the way to the neighborhood of their station. One party found a single sentinel standing before the door of the custom-house, which was in a building now occupied as a bank in State street.

19. It was a clear moon-light night, and there was some snow on the ground. As the mob approached, the sentinel

retired to the door of the house, and knocked three or four times to apprise those within of the danger. Word was soon sent to the lieutenant of the main guard, of the expected assault, and he dispatched a serjeant with six men, to the relief of the sentinel. Captain Preston immediately followed them.

20. The party formed in a semi-circle about the steps of the custom house. Mr Knox, a bookseller, and afterwards a famous general of the revolution, went from the guard house with Preston, having his hand on his shoulder all the way down, and warning him of the consequences of firing upon the mob. By this time all the bells were ringing, and people collected from every quarter to ascertain what was going on. They pressed and crowded upon the soldiers, and some attacked them with pieces of snow and ice, and clubs, while from all sides were shouts of ‘Fire, fire, if you dare.’

21. The soldiers at length commenced firing, and three of the citizens were killed on the spot. Two others were mortally wounded, and several were considerably injured. A cry was soon raised through the town of ‘To arms, to arms, turn out with your guns,’ and the drums were beating, and bells ringing, in all directions. The King’s Council immediately assembled, and the people were assured that Captain Preston and his men should be delivered to the magistrates.

22. The funeral of the slain was attended with great ceremony, and by an immense multitude; the shops were closed,



Fifth of March.



and all the bells were tolled in Boston, and the neighboring towns. The procession formed in King street, and marched through the town to the burial-ground, where the bodies were deposited in one grave.

23. In the course of a few days, all the troops were removed to the Castle. Captain Preston was tried and acquitted. The soldiers were soon after tried. They were defended by John Adams, and Josiah Quincy, Jr. Two were convicted of manslaughter, and the other six were acquitted. These acquittals were highly creditable to the citizens of the town. Even in the midst of a deep excitement and indignation, we see that they were governed only by the strictest sense of duty and justice.

CHAPTER XI.

Anecdote of the Boston boys and General Gage. Importations of tea. Meeting of the inhabitants. Anecdote of the Tea Party. Closing of the port of Boston. Arrival of soldiers. Their depredations. Alarm. Provincial Congress.

1. IT was at some time during the stay of the British troops in Boston, that a circumstance occurred which displays the spirit of the Boston boys. In the winter time, the boys were in the habit of building hills of snow, and sliding from them to the pond on the Common. The English soldiers, in the love of mischief, found no objects too small for their malice, and destroyed all their works. They complained of this injury, and set about repairing it, but on their return from school, they found the snow-hills again demolished.

2. Several of them now waited on the British captain, and informed him of the misconduct of his soldiers. No regard was paid to their complaint, and it was at length

resolved to call a meeting of the largest boys, and wait upon General Gage with a statement of their grievances. When the boys were conducted before the general, he asked, with some surprise, the occasion of their visit. 'We come, sir,' answered the leader, 'to ask for punishment on those who wrong us.'

3. 'Why, my little fellows,' replied the general, 'have your fathers been bringing you up rebels, and sent you here to talk rebellion?' 'Nobody sent us, sir,' answered the first speaker, 'we have never abused or insulted your soldiers; but they have spoiled our skating ground, and trodden down our snow-hills. We complained, and they only laughed at us. We told the captain, and he sent us away. Yesterday our works were again destroyed, and we can bear it no longer.'

4. General Gage looked at the boys in admiration, when turning to an officer by his side, he exclaimed, 'Good heavens! the very children draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe.' To the boys he added, 'you may go, my brave lads, and if any of my soldiers disturb you in future, they shall be severely punished.'

5. You remember that I told you in the last chapter, of a determination to abolish the use of tea. But there was still a good deal of this pleasant article consumed, and a favorable license was granted to the English East India Company, to export a large quantity of it to America. A number of American merchants, at this time in London, were

very eager to obtain the privilege of furnishing vessels to carry this obnoxious cargo. These facts became known in Boston early in the October of 1773, and meetings were immediately held in various parts of the town to prevent the landing of it.

6. When the tea arrived, the people resolved that it should be sent back immediately. About the middle of December, a large meeting was held at the Old South, at which at least two thousand men were present from the neighboring towns. At this meeting, Mr Rotch was ordered to get his tea ship ready for sea that day, and proceed directly to the governor and demand a pass to go by the Castle.

7. The governor at that time resided in Milton, at the distance of seven or eight miles. Meanwhile the meeting adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr Rotch did not return till nearly six; and in the interval, Josiah Quincy Jr., addressed the assembly with much eloquence, on the importance of the present crisis. The answer of the governor was, 'that for the honor of the laws, and from duty towards the king, he could not grant the permit until the vessel was regularly cleared.'

8. A great commotion in the meeting followed this reply. Some one in the crowd exclaimed, 'Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?' There were about sixty persons present disguised in the manner of the Indians. One of their number at this moment raised the war-whoop, and the assembly immediately dispersed. Mr Samuel Adams cried

out, that it was a trick of the enemy to disperse the meeting, and requested the people to keep their places. But the disguised Indians rushed to the wharf, and went on board the ships loaded with tea.

9. Here they set to work in earnest, with boldness and hearty good will, and in a little less than two hours, they had made tea of half the water in the dock. About two hundred and forty chests, with a hundred half chests, were staved and emptied over the sides of the vessels. The affair was conducted without disturbance, and no injury was done to any thing but the tea. You will find a picture of this, at the beginning of the book.

10. This affair took place almost under the guns of the Castle, and in the presence of several ships of war, at that time floating in the harbor. It is a little singular, that the British troops were not called in, to put a stop to it. The names of the men, who had the boldness and spirit to engage in this plan, have never all been made public. The last surviving member of the party recently died.

11. The news of this transaction was received in England with great indignation. A bill was passed in parliament, which enacted, that from and after the first of June, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, in the harbor of Boston, should be discontinued. This act occasioned great distress in the town. All business ceased. The poor were thrown out of employment, and the necessaries of life rose to a very high price. It would have been almost

impossible for the very poor to have subsisted, if it had not been for the assistance and encouragement of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns.

12. During the summer of 1774, troops had been continually arriving, and were employed in building fortifications and barracks on the neck. The town's people would give them no aid in erecting these works, and laborers were hired from other places. Early in September two hundred of these soldiers sailed up the river Mystic, and stole from the powder-house on Quarry Hill, a large quantity of powder, which belonged to the province.

13. A number of the same party also went to Cambridge, and marched off with a couple of field-pieces. These outrages raised a great alarm, and several thousand persons assembled in arms in Cambridge, and obliged all the individuals, who were favorably disposed to the government, to forswear all offices under the new order of things.

14. General Gage was at this time governor, and had determined to assemble a General Court at Salem, on the fifth of October. The prevailing excitement alarmed him, and he deferred the meeting by proclamation. The representatives however appeared, assembled, and formed themselves into a provincial congress. This congress chose John Hancock for chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln for clerk. They then adjourned, to meet at Concord, on the eleventh of the month.

15. This congress advised the people to supply them-

selves with arms and ammunition. Governor Gage denounced the congress as an unlawful assembly, and one with whose recommendations it would be dangerous to comply. The same assembly, however, met again in December, and appointed a body which they termed a committee of safety. It was the duty of this committee to watch over the general interests of the State, to call together the militia when necessary, and to station them in such places as they should think proper.

16. In the neighborhood of Boston, the state of affairs was very serious. Every exertion was made to arm the people, and to provide them with such articles as they would need in war. In carrying these from the town to the country, the inhabitants were obliged to be very cunning and cautious, in order to deceive the guard on the neck. Cannon balls were concealed in loads of manure, powder and shot in the baskets of the marketmen, and in candle boxes.

17. Towards the close of 1774, there were eleven British regiments stationed in Boston. Five hundred soldiers paraded, and were on duty daily. The conduct of the troops was at first peaceable; but in the course of the winter they were guilty of several acts of outrage and riot.

CHAPTER XII.

Col. Nesbit and the countryman. Battles of Lexington and Concord. Retreat of the regular troops. Blockade of Boston. Governor's proclamation. Battle of Bunker's Hill. Burning of Charlestown. Siege of Boston. General Washington. Proclamation. Distress.

1. IN March 1775 the public feeling was much excited, by the disgraceful conduct of a British officer. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns were suspected of purchasing guns of the soldiers. In order to inflict a striking punishment for this offence, an officer of some rank, by the name of Nesbit, ordered one of his men to offer a countryman an old rusty musket. A farmer from Billerica was tempted by this offer, and bought the gun for three dollars.

2. The poor fellow was immediately seized by Nesbit and confined all night, in the guard house. Early next morning, the soldiers stripped him entirely naked, covered him with tar and feathers, and carted him through the

streets, to Liberty Tree, where they were obliged by the citizens to release him, and retreat to their barracks. The party was composed of about thirty grenadiers with fixed bayonets, twenty drums and fifes, headed by the valiant Nesbit with a drawn sword. A British uniform has seldom been so miserably disgraced, as it was on this occasion.

3. At nightfall, on the eighteenth of April, General Gage dispatched a body of eight or nine hundred soldiers, to destroy the military stores which had been collected at Concord, a town about eighteen miles from Boston. Having reached Lexington, six miles distant from Concord, they were met by a company of militia, who had hastily assembled from the different villages on the first alarm. It was about sunrise. The British advanced at quick march to within a few rods, when Major Pitcairn called out in a loud voice, ‘disperse, you rebels, throw down your arms and disperse.’

4. Their number was too small to risk a battle. While they were dispersing, the British shouted, and by a discharge from their ranks, killed several of the party. They then renewed their march to Concord, where they destroyed a few articles of stores, and sixty barrels of flour. The militia men had now collected in considerable numbers. Being enraged at the loss of their companions, they made a bold and furious attack on the enemy, and drove them back to Lexington. Hearing of the situation of his troops, General Gage sent a large reinforcement, with two field-pieces, to

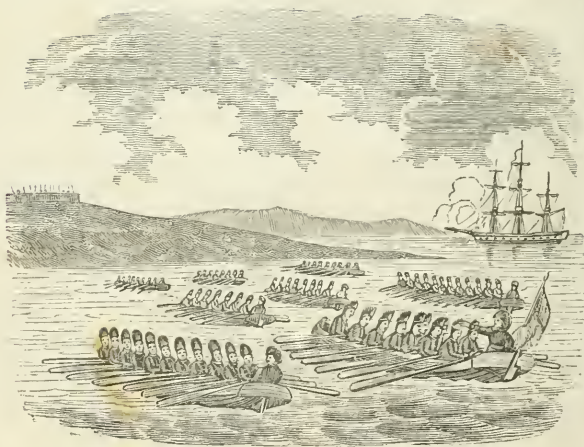
their assistance. The united forces amounted to about eighteen hundred men.

5. In their hurried retreat, the regular troops were pursued with the utmost activity. From the cover of trees, and stone walls, the undisciplined farmers were able to thin the ranks of the enemy, with great success. The situation of the king's forces, during the day, was extremely hazardous, and it is wonderful that so many of them escaped. Worn down with fatigue, and almost exhausted, they reached Charlestown, about seven in the evening, with the loss of two hundred and seventy-three men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The next day they entered Boston.

6. Hostilities had now commenced. The strongest excitement prevailed throughout all New England. The country militia assembled from every quarter in great numbers, and in the course of two days, Boston was in a complete state of blockade. Many of the inhabitants were in a very miserable situation. All intercourse between the town and country ceased. Liberty poles were erected in almost every village, and all who fell under suspicion were obliged to make a public recantation of their odious principles.

7. Towards the end of May, the British army was reinforced by considerable numbers. About the middle of June, General Gage issued a proclamation, in which he declared the province of Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion, and offered pardon to all who would resort to his standard.





Passage to Charlestown.

He was pleased to deny pardon, particularly, to John Hancock and Samuel Adams.

8. The American commanders had obtained information, that the British intended to post themselves on Bunker's Hill. The position was a very important one, and it was determined to defeat their design. Accordingly, on the sixteenth of June, a band of one thousand provincials, under the command of Colonel Prescott, was sent to take possession of the station. It was late in the evening, before they reached the heights, and full midnight before they commenced to dig the entrenchments. They proceeded in their labors with order and the utmost silence, and it was the next morning before the British knew any thing of their operations.

9. At day-break, the hasty works of the night were discovered, and a heavy cannonade was immediately commenced, from the ships, the floating batteries, and all the fortifications which could be made of any service. Bombs and shot were incessantly pouring among the hardy provincials, who continued with unheeding perseverance to strengthen their breastworks. In the course of the forenoon they received an addition to their numbers, so that they now counted about fifteen hundred men.

10. At one o'clock, the royal forces were observed passing over to Charlestown, in boats and barges. They consisted of about three thousand men, well provided with artillery. They were formed in two lines, and advanced with

great intrepidity to the attack. The Americans withheld their fire, till they were within eight or ten rods, or as General Putnam said, 'till they saw the white of their enemies' eyes.' Their discharge of musketry was then general, and very fatal, till the regular troops were driven back in disorder, even to their boats. With great difficulty, the officers succeeded in rallying them, and they again marched forward with valor, till a second deadly fire again put them to flight.

11. A third assault was more successful. The Americans had expended nearly all their ammunition, and could obtain no farther supply. After resisting, as bravely as they could, with stones, and the butts of their muskets, they retreated under a heavy fire. They were not very warmly pursued, and met with inconsiderable loss.

12. Among the killed was General Joseph Warren, one of the earliest, and most zealous patriots. Such were his valor and zeal, that he rushed into the very front of the field, encouraging the soldiers by his noble example. Near the close of the battle, he received a fatal shot, and instantly died. His loss was much lamented, and his memory is covered with glory.

13. Just at the commencement of the battle, orders were given by the British general, to set fire to Charlestown. In a short time, this ancient town, consisting of about five hundred buildings, was wrapped in flames. It was almost entirely consumed, and a great amount of property, belong-

ing to the distressed inhabitants of Boston, was also destroyed. The battle, and the conflagration presented a scene of the most intense interest, to many thousand spectators, who, from the surrounding heights, the houses, and steeples of the neighboring towns, were waiting the issue of the contest.

14. The main body of the regular troops was immediately stationed on the hill, which they had purchased so dearly. Another division of them was strongly fortified on Boston Neck. The provincials were encamped in various parts of Cambridge and Roxbury, extending over the space of twelve miles. Every pass to Boston was guarded with the utmost vigilance. No provisions of any kind were allowed to enter. Both the inhabitants and the soldiers were reduced to great distress.

15. On the second of July, General Washington arrived at the seat of war, and took command of the provincial army. He fixed his head quarters at a house in Cambridge, not far from the colleges. The students had returned to their homes, and the college buildings were occupied by the soldiers. The army was daily increasing.

16. Early in October, General Gage sailed for England, and left the command of the regular troops with General Howe. A proclamation was issued, which threatened death to any one of the inhabitants, who should attempt to quit Boston without a license. It also declared, that if any were licensed to depart, and attempted to carry away more

than five pounds in specie, they should forfeit the whole sum, and be punished by fine and imprisonment.

17. A number of vessels, bound to Boston, loaded with arms and provisions, were taken in the course of the autumn, by American privateers. These losses were very severely felt in the besieged town, and exposed the soldiers and inhabitants almost to a state of starvation. They were even reduced to feeding upon the flesh of their horses.

CHAPTER XIII.

Anecdotes of the siege. Bullets and Beetles. Scarcity of fuel. Outrages of the Soldiers. Attack on Charlestown. Amusing incident. Washington takes possession of Dorchester Heights. Evacuation of Boston. Entry of the American army.

1. SOME amusing anecdotes are related of the siege. Once, two or three British officers were walking on Beacon Hill in the evening, and were suddenly very much alarmed, by a noise in the air, which they imagined to be the whizzing of bullets. They fled in great haste, and wrote fearful accounts to their friends in England, of being shot at with air-guns. The whizzing noise, which frightened these valiant officers, happened to be nothing more than the buzz of a beetle.

2. Towards winter, the want of fuel became very distressing. The Old North church, a very valuable building, was entirely demolished, and consumed by the soldiers, for fire-

wood. More than a hundred wooden buildings on some of the wharves, were taken down, and used for the same purpose. One day the soldiers amused themselves with cutting down Liberty Tree, an occasion of great mirth and merriment.

3. The Old South church was used as a riding-school. The pulpit and pews were removed, and burned for fuel; the floor was covered with earth, and Burgoyne's regiment of dragoons exercised there. The south door was closed, and a bar was fixed, over which the cavalry were taught to leap their horses at full speed. A beautiful pew, ornamented with carved work and silk furniture, was destroyed; and part of it was used as a fence for a hog-sty.

4. On the ninth of February 1776, a detachment of about a hundred men left the American camp, and made an incursion into Charlestown. It was their purpose, to burn a number of the houses still standing, in order to deprive the enemy of their use. This object was effected. About ten houses were destroyed, and in less than two hours the detachment returned, bringing away a lot of muskets, and without the loss of a single man.

5. This affair is connected with a laughable incident, which happened at Boston. On the night of the attack, the British officers were amusing themselves with a farce, in ridicule of the Yankees. It was called the Blockade of Boston, and is said to have been written by General Burgoyne. The figure intended to represent General Wash-

ington, was dressed in an odd style, with a long rusty sword, and a huge wig, attended by his orderly serjeant, in a rude country dress, with an old gun seven or eight feet in length.

6. At the moment this figure appeared, one of the British serjeants came running breathless upon the stage, and exclaimed — ‘The Yankees are attacking our works on Bunker’s Hill.’ The spectators laughed, and thought the scene quite funny, but when General Howe called out, ‘Officers to your posts,’ they began to see that it was all real, and not part of the play. Great confusion followed. The ladies shrieked and fainted, and in a few minutes the theatre was empty. The Yankees had provided an entertainment for them, of a different kind.

7. Washington had been for some time contemplating an attack upon Boston. The American army consisted of about 20,000 men. With these troops, he determined to take possession of Dorchester heights, a position, from which the ships and soldiers of the enemy, could be annoyed with much success. On the night of the fourth of March, this plan was to be executed. The evening came with a full bright moon, and a very mild, pleasant air. A heavy bombardment was opened, soon after dark, on the town and the lines of the enemy.

8. This fire served to conceal their purpose, and a considerable detachment passed under its cover, to take possession of the heights. The ground was very hard, but by

working with great industry, they had so far completed two forts before morning, that they formed a sufficient defence against grape shot and small arms. When General Howe saw these forts at day-break, much magnified in their appearance, by the haziness of the air, he was struck with perfect astonishment. 'I know not what I shall do,' he said; 'the rebels have effected more in one night than my whole army would have done in weeks.'

9. A tremendous cannonade was immediately commenced, from the forts in Boston, and the ships of war in the harbor. The royal troops were seen to be in motion, and it was not known what direction would be given to them. General Howe had concluded to make an attack on the works, and to dislodge the provincials.

10. He commanded the execution of this plan, but a violent storm came on at night, and completely defeated it. A council of war was called the next morning, and a flag of truce was sent to General Washington, with a message from the selectmen of the town. An offer was made by the British officers to retire from Boston, and leave it standing, if they might be allowed to retire unmolested.

11. On the morning of the seventeenth of March, the royal army commenced their embarkation. In the course of the forenoon all their fleet was under sail, and was suffered to leave the harbor without injury. By this event, the inhabitants of Boston were relieved of the presence of a powerful enemy. Immediately after they had set sail,

General Washington ordered the greater part of his army to march to New York, in order to protect that city against an expected attack of the British force.

12. In the course of two or three days, the American troops were allowed to enter Boston. As they marched through the streets, they were greeted by the shouts of the inhabitants, who had been relieved from their oppressive imprisonment. Every thing, however, wore an aspect of gloom, and told too plainly, that Boston had been a garrisoned town.

13. The common was found to be much disfigured by ditches and cellars, which had been dug by the British troops for their accommodation while in camp. The fence about the common, and many of the trees had been cut down for fuel. It is said that the Tories had commenced the destruction of all the trees in the mall, but had been stopped by the orders of General Howe. As we walk under the shade of those aged and majestic elms, we may remember that we are indebted for their preservation, to the generosity of an enemy.

CHAPTER XIV.

John Hancock. Proclamation of peace. Josiah Quincy, Jr. His reply to a menacing letter. His visit to England. Death on his voyage home. James Otis. His derangement. Residence at Andover. Death.

1. FROM the period of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, the scene of war was removed to a distance. The inhabitants, however, continued throughout the contest of eight years, to preserve the spirit which they had shown at its commencement. The proscribed John Hancock, who had the honor of placing the first signature to the Declaration of American Independence, was the first governor chosen under the new constitution of Massachusetts.

2. The proclamation of congress, which announced the peace, was received at Boston, on the twenty-third of April 1783. It was read at noon-day, from the balcony of the old town-house. A large number of the citizens were collected on this occasion, and gave evidence of their joy by

loud shouts and cheers. Cannon were then fired from Fort Hill and from the Castle.

3. I shall now tell you a few stories, of some of the men, who were most distinguished in the times of the revolution, and in the times which followed it. You have already heard of Josiah Quincy, Jr, and James Otis. These men were unfortunately not spared long to their country, in the period of her greatest troubles.

4. Josiah Quincy, Jr was born in Boston, in February 1744. He received his education at Harvard College, and pursued the study of the law in his native town. His zeal and ardor, against every encroachment of the mother country, soon made him conspicuous. He spoke and wrote against all her usurpations, with great talent and eloquence.

5. I have already told you of his defence of the soldiers, who were concerned in the massacre of the fifth of March. This was the most trying event of his life. It is that which now reflects the greatest honor on him, though for a time it rather clouded his popularity. Until 1772, he continued in the active pursuit of his profession, and in circulating his generous and patriotic opinions.

6. His health had now been so much injured by incessant application, that he was obliged to abandon business altogether. It was necessary for him to seek a milder climate, and he paid a visit to South Carolina. On his return he again resumed his labors, and prepared his chief political work for publication.

7. When this work was advertised as in the press, Mr Quincy received a letter, in which he was threatened with loss of life, and of his estate, if he published it. To these menaces, a request was added, which conjured him to abandon his present course, and devote his talents to the interests of the British government.

8. Mr Quincy published in one of the papers of the day, a reply to this insolent communication. 'The danger and the wrongs of my country,' he said, 'are to me equally apparent. In all my public exertions, I feel a sense of right and duty, that not only satisfies my conscience, but inspires my zeal. While I have this sentiment, I shall persevere, till my understanding is convinced of its error, — a conviction that will not be wrought by the arm of power, or the hand of an assassin.'

9. In the fall of 1774, Mr Quincy was prevailed upon to sail for London, in the hope that his presence there might promote the interests of his native land. There he became acquainted with some of the most eminent men of England, and labored with unwearied diligence, for the service of his countrymen. During this time, he maintained a constant correspondence with the friends of liberty at home.

10. He remained in London till early in the spring of 1775, when he embarked for America. It was thought that his return was desirable, for the interests of the cause in which he had engaged. Though his health was so much impaired, that he was convinced his only hope of recovery

was by remaining in England, he thought it his duty to sacrifice even life itself, for his country. The sacrifice, however, was in vain. In sight of his dear native land, but before he reached her shores, he died, a martyr to his love of country.

11. The fate of James Otis was more melancholy. I have told you of the cowardly assault upon him in the coffee-house, and of his generous conduct afterwards. In 1770 he retired into the country for his health. The wounds he had received were thought to have occasioned partial derangement. His mind became seriously affected, and continued so with intervals of reason, till his death. Sometimes he was full of humor and eccentricity ; again, he would be almost in a state of madness.

12. He passed the last two years of his life at Andover. After residing there some time, his health was supposed to be completely restored, and he returned and resumed his professional pursuits in Boston. At this visit, he argued a case in court, in which he is said to have displayed much ability, though less than usual. He was induced to go back to Andover, and in about six weeks afterwards was killed by a stroke of lightning. This melancholy event happened in the sixtieth year of his age, May 23, 1783.

CHAPTER XV.

Early patriots. John Hancock. His birth and education. He receives a large fortune. Anecdote. Chosen president of Congress. Elected Governor. His death. Character. Anecdote.

1. I AM now going to tell you a few anecdotes of the distinguished patriots, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. They were early and active in the cause of liberty, and their names will ever be remembered with honor, in our history.

2. John Hancock was born at Quincy, in 1737, and received his education at Harvard College. His father died when he was a child, and he was then adopted by his uncle, the richest merchant in Boston, and a man of liberality and public spirit. This benevolent man took the entire charge of his young nephew, and, on the completion of his studies, received him into his counting house.

3. After a few years, he sent him to England, to become acquainted with business and foreign merchants. He died in 1764, leaving his nephew his extensive business, and the largest estate in the province. This sudden possession of great riches brought him at once before the public ; and his conduct gained him general good will and esteem.

4. In the course of his business, he employed great numbers of people, and by his habits of industry and liberality, acquired extensive influence. At length, he was made a member of the provincial legislature. An anecdote, connected with this event, is thus related by President Adams.

5. ‘ I was one day walking in the Mall, and accidentally met Samuel Adams. In taking a few turns together, we came in full view of Mr Hancock’s house. Mr Adams, pointing to the stone building, said, ‘ This town has done a wise thing to-day.’ ‘ What ?’ ‘ They have made that young man’s fortune their own.’ His prophecy was literally fulfilled, for no man’s property was ever more entirely devoted to the public. The town had that day chosen Mr Hancock into the legislature of the province.’

6. This event decided his future fortunes. He devoted his whole property to the service of his country, and finally risked it all in her defence. He soon became an object of marked dislike to the officers of the English government, and they took every opportunity to display their enmity. This, of course, increased his popularity with his fellow-citizens, and placed him higher in their confidence.

7. I have already told you that General Gage issued a proclamation, a few days before the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he offered pardon to all rebels, except John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. While this proscription exposed them to disgrace, in case of ill success, it served to extend their fame, and make them more widely known as ardent friends of liberty.

8. In 1775, Mr Hancock was sent from Massachusetts, as a delegate to the congress at Philadelphia. In the next year, he was chosen president of that body, and was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. His signature to that instrument is written in a fine, large, bold hand, which seems intended to remain a long time. The pen with which it was made, is still in existence.

9. In 1779 ill health obliged Mr Hancock to resign his seat in Congress. In the next year he was chosen governor of his native State; and with the exception of two years, he held this office till the time of his death, in 1793. Few public men have been more respected and esteemed, or more sincerely lamented.

10. If Mr Hancock had not neglected his private affairs, for the public service, he might have made immense additions to his wealth. He seemed to consider that he held his property for the use and benefit of his country. It was at one time thought necessary to burn Boston, in order to force the enemy to leave it. Mr Hancock was consulted about it. His answer was that 'although the greater part of his for-

tune consisted of buildings within the town, yet, if its destruction would be useful to the cause of the country, he wished it should be set on fire immediately.'

11. Many instances are related of his generosity of disposition. In the times of distress, it is said that hundreds of families were fed by his bounty. No one had it in his power to make greater sacrifices of wealth, and no one could have used that power with greater profuseness.

12. Mr Hancock seldom spoke in public, but his knowledge of business and of mankind rendered him peculiarly fit for public life. In private he lived with elegance and hospitality. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school, and dressed richly and fashionably. In many of these things, he differed much from his friend and fellow patriot, Samuel Adams; of whom I will now give you a short history.

CHAPTER XVI.

Samuel Adams. Education. Entrance into public life. Hutchinson's opinion of him. Anecdotes. Sent to Congress. Character. Anecdote.

1. SAMUEL Adams was born in Boston in the year 1722. He received his education at Harvard College. On leaving college he commenced the study of divinity, but afterwards abandoned it. From early youth, he took great interest in public affairs, and by his zeal and vigilance, gained the general attention and favor of the friends of liberty.

2. In the year 1766 he was made a member of the provincial legislature. Here he soon became distinguished, and had a large share in every important measure. When his character was known in England, and it was also known there that he was poor, the enemies of the province thought he might be bribed into silence. They wrote to Governor Hutchinson on the subject. He was too well acquainted

with the character of the man, to be unaware that he could not be bribed. His answer was that Mr Adams was so obstinate and unyielding, that he could not be gained over by any office, gift, or bribe, of any amount.

3. Mr Adams was one of that class, who saw very early that it would be necessary for the colonies to fight. After he had come to this conclusion, no one could have been more unwilling to yield any thing to the British government, in the hope of purchasing peace.

4. When he had received warning at Lexington, of the intended expedition of the British, he was passing through the fields with some friends, to escape from the search which he knew would be made for him. As they were walking along, Mr Adams exclaimed, 'This is a fine day!' 'Very pleasant, indeed,' answered one of his companions, thinking that he referred to the clearness and beauty of the sky.

5. 'I mean,' replied Mr Adams, 'this day is a glorious day for America!' His own situation was at that time full of danger. He had made himself particularly obnoxious to the British government, and had nothing to hope from their forbearance. But he lost all sense of his own and his country's danger, in the prospect of the liberty, that was to follow a successful struggle.

6. About the year 1773, Governor Gage made an effort to corrupt Mr Adams, but without success. An officer of the royal army called upon the patriot, and assured him, that he should receive any benefit that the government could bestow,

if he would desist from his opposition. At the same time, he intimated that his previous conduct had excited the displeasure of the king, and might endanger his personal safety.

7. To this proposition, Mr Adams listened in silence. At its conclusion, with the indignation of a man of honor, injured by an unworthy offer, he replied: 'go, tell Governor Gage, that my peace has long since been made with the King of Kings, and that it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him, no longer to insult the feelings of an already exasperated people.'

8. In 1774, Mr Adams was sent to the first congress. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of this measure he was always an active supporter, and labored with all his unwearied zeal to bring it forward. He was afterwards lieutenant governor, and governor, of his native State. He lived to a very advanced age.

9. In his religious and political opinions, Mr Adams was always very strict and rigid. No person of his time bore a stronger resemblance, in character and feelings, to one of the Plymouth pilgrims. Nothing in the world could have induced him, to relax from a principle which he considered a true one. The loss of life appeared to him a trifling matter, compared with the neglect of duty, or the unjust surrender of a right. He would sooner have been condemned as a traitor, than have paid an unlawful tax, whether in the shape of a trifling duty on tea, or a sixpence stamp.

10. At a meeting, in Boston, Mr Adams related the following fable, which is a good specimen of his style of public speaking. ‘A Grecian philosopher, who was lying asleep upon the grass, was roused by the bite of some animal upon the palm of his hand. He closed his hand suddenly, as he awoke, and found that he had caught a field mouse. As he was examining the little animal who dared to attack him, it unexpectedly bit him a second time ; he dropped it, and it made its escape. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection he made upon this trifling circumstance ? It was this : that there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only fight for it.’

CHAPTER XVII.

Old manners and customs. Hackney coaches. Fashion of dress. Marriage custom. Wigs and powder. Taking tea. Articles of apparel. Butcher's shop. Amusing anecdote. Old State House. Whipping post. Beacon Hill.

1. My little friends desire, I suppose, to learn something of the manners and customs of the Bostonians in old times. They now walk about the streets, and see every where signs of wealth and luxury. Rich dresses pass them on every side ; and they sometimes see a bonnet, which costs enough to have furnished a whole dress, for the great-grandmother of the dashing belle who wears it.

2. They see a great many private carriages and hackney coaches. Before the revolution, there was only a single Hack in the town. This was called the Burling Coach, and was first set up in 1762, by a royalist, who afterwards left

Boston with the British troops. The next public Hack first flourished about forty-three years ago. It was a small post-chaise, drawn by a couple of grey horses, and used to stand for customers at the head of State street.

3. Eighty years ago, red cloaks, wigs and cocked hats, were the usual dress of gentlemen. Few wore boots, except military men. Buckles were the only shoe fastenings: strings were worn only by those who could get nothing else. In winter, round coats were in fashion, made stiff with buckram, and in front reaching to the knees. Before the revolution, boys were dressed with wigs and cocked hats. Think what a figure any little boy of your acquaintance would make in such a costume! But in the dress of our time, he would have looked just as queerly to a boy of 1770.

4. It was formerly usual for the bride and bridegroom, with the bride-maids and groomsmen attending, to go to church together, for three successive Sundays, after the wedding, with a change of dress each day. The bridegroom, for instance, would appear on the first Sunday in white broadcloth, the second in blue and gold, the third in peach-bloom and pearl buttons.

5. Till within thirty-five years, gentlemen wore powder. Many of them were in the habit of sitting half an hour or more, every day, in the barber's chair, to have their hair craped; suffering torture from the hot curling-tongs, and the awkward pulling of the barber. When there was a great party, and they could not engage a barber on the same day,

ladies were sometimes dressed the day before, and slept in easy chairs, to keep their hair from being tumbled. It was then the fashion, for ladies to send word to their friends that they would visit them; it was not the custom to wait to be invited. They went to take tea about four o'clock, and in summer never staid after candle light.

6. Half-boots were first worn in Boston about forty years ago, having been introduced by a gentleman from the South. About thirty years since gentlemen wore scarlet coats, with black velvet collars, and very expensive buttons, made of mock pearl, cut steel, or painted glass. About their wrists they wore lace ruffles, and their neck cloths were edged with lace. Flannel was first used here next to the skin, by Lord Percy's regiment, which had its encampment on the common in the autumn of 1774. In the whole town, at that time, there was hardly flannel enough to be bought for this single regiment.

7. In another part of the book you will read of the magnificent stone Market, which now forms one of the first ornaments of the city. A hundred years ago, there was no large meat-market in the town; but there were four shops in which meat was sold. One of them was near the corner of State street. When a person wished for a piece of meat, he was obliged to give a day's notice before hand, and put his name down for what he wanted.

8. Outside of the meat shop in State street was a large hook, on which carcasses used to be hung. A little man,

who was a justice of the peace, came one day for some meat, but was civilly told that all of it had been engaged. Several nice large pieces were lying about, and the good justice was inquisitive as to the purchasers. One piece that he coveted very much, had been bought by a tradesman; and the testy justice said that he would 'send the fellow a salad for his lamb.'

9. The meat buyer happened to be in debt to the town for his last tax-bill, and the man of law sent to him for its immediate payment. This vexed the meat buyer exceedingly, and he determined to be revenged. A few days afterwards they met accidentally, in the same shop. The tradesman turned to the justice, and told him he was 'happy of an opportunity to return his kindness;' which he did by seizing him, and suspending him by the waistband of his breeches, to the butcher's hook. Here he hung till some of the bystanders took pity on him, and assisted him down.

10. The Old State House was anciently the Exchange. The lower floor, where the Post Office and Reading Room now are, was formerly an open space, with the exception of two small apartments, used as offices of the clerks of the court. There was a range of pillars to support the floor above. The House of Representatives occupied the centre. The east end was occupied by the Senate; from thence a large flight of steps descended into State street, and over these was the balcony, from which the sheriff used to proclaim the governor. At the west end was a stairway, an

entry and a lobby. The lower floor of the State House was a convenient place of assembling on election days, and ministers from the country, and other strangers, used to meet there and interchange their civilities.

11. A little below the State House, nearly opposite the corner of Devonshire street, stood the whipping post, at which offenders used to be publicly beaten. An immense cage on wheels was afterwards used. Culprits were caged in the jail yard, which was on the spot where the new stone Court House is building, and were drawn into State street. Here they were brought out, one by one, and whipped on the top of the cage. The upper part was also a pillory. This barbarous custom of public whipping has been abolished only about thirty-three years.

12. Beacon Hill received its name from a beacon, which was formerly erected on its summit. It was about seventy feet high. Sixty-five feet from the ground, an iron was fixed about five feet in length, at the extremity of which was an iron frame-work, fitted to receive a half barrel filled with combustibles.

13. This beacon is said to have been raised about the year 1746, when an attack was expected from the French; and when about eleven thousand troops are said to have been collected in Boston. In 1789 the beacon was blown down, and a brick circular pillar erected in its place, on a square stone foundation, whose sides were ornamented with lettered slates, which are still preserved in the new State House. This pillar was removed some years since.

CHAPTER XVIII.

War of 1814 with England. Chesapeake lying in Boston harbor. Battle with the Shannon. Death of Lawrence. Reflections.

1. BUT few events have occurred, in the history of Boston, since the period of the revolution, which would interest you much in the recital. During the second war of the United States with England, which was declared in 1812, our city did not directly suffer from the attacks of the enemy. One melancholy incident of that war, however, is so connected with our city, that I will relate it to you in this place.

2. On the first of June, 1813, a noble frigate of the American navy was lying at anchor in Boston harbor. She was named the *Chesapeake*, and was under the command of Captain Lawrence, as valiant a sailor as ever walked on a deck. In the preceding month of February, he had cap-

tured the British brig Peacock, after an action of only fifteen minutes.

3. A British frigate, the Shannon, had been some days cruising about in the neighborhood, and its captain had sent in several challenges to Captain Lawrence, to bring the two ships to an engagement. The Chesapeake was badly provided with men, and not in a fit condition for the conflict, but the bravado of the enemy was too exciting for the spirit of our gallant seamen.

4. On the morning mentioned above, the Shannon appeared off our harbor, and made a taunting display of the British flag. The Chesapeake was lying below Fort Independence. On observing the enemy's colors, a gun was fired from the American ship, and the banner of stars and stripes was soon floating at her mast-head. Sailing orders were immediately given, and as soon as the tide permitted, the Chesapeake was got under way, and, under a full press of sail, followed the Shannon out of the harbor.

5. Every eminence in the neighborhood of Boston, which commanded a view of the sea, was soon crowded with anxious spectators. The ships took such a direction, that the battle could not be observed from the shore; but many boats and small craft sailed out to witness the conflict, and bring back information as to its issue.

6. Our citizens soon knew that the Chesapeake was captured, and that British colors had taken the place of the

Union flag; but it was not till a fortnight afterwards that they learned the full extent of their loss. The Shannon with her prize, immediately sailed for Halifax, and it was hence that the first authentic account of the battle was received.

7. The Chesapeake fired the first gun, and the Shannon immediately hove to, and prepared for action. During the first few minutes of the battle, the enemy sustained most severe injury, but unfortunately the vessels came in direct contact, and became so entangled, that the Chesapeake could not bring her guns to bear. She was immediately boarded by the enemy, and, in the confusion and alarm that followed the loss of her chief officer, was easily captured.

8. Captain Lawrence had been wounded in his leg, at an early period of the engagement. Refusing to be carried below, he remained upon deck till he received a second wound, that completely disabled him. He was now borne to the cock-pit, from which, though in the severest pain, he continued to issue his orders. 'Fight her till she sinks,' he exclaimed, 'keep the guns going. The Shannon was beaten when I left.'

9. When told that the enemy had carried the upper deck, he sent to his crew the memorable message, — 'Don't give up the ship!' But it was in vain; the ship was lost, and Lawrence did not long survive the misfortune; after linger-

ing in extreme pain for the space of four days, he died. He was honorably buried at Halifax, but his body was afterwards removed to New York, where a monument has been erected to him. His memory will ever be held dear by Americans, for he was gallant, and true to his country.

CHAPTER XIX.

Visit of Lafayette. His early Adventures. His arrival at Boston in 1824. His Welcome. Great Parade. The Schools make a procession. Laying the Corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument. Visits of the Presidents. Reflections.

1. I HAVE said before, that since the revolution, few incidents, which would be of great interest to you, have occurred in our history. It is not then surprising, that one of the most striking events of our more recent annals should also be connected with that great event. I refer to the visit of Lafayette to Boston in 1824, of which you may like to hear a short account.

2. Lafayette, you already know, was born in a village of France, in 1757. When about nineteen years of age, he secretly left his native land, to engage in the cause of American liberty. Our country was at that time in a very un-

fortunate and gloomy condition, and his arrival created great joy among the feeble and almost despairing patriots.

3. The young foreigner was at once appointed to a command in the Continental army. This he declined, and having raised, and equipped a body of men at his own expense, he entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He rendered very important aid to the cause, by his personal exertions and valor here, and his influence at home. For a long time, he lived in the family of Washington, and was always honored with his full affection and confidence.

4. He returned to France, soon after the close of the revolution, and has carried with him through life, his early love of liberty. Several invitations had been given to him, to visit once more the country of his early exploits. At length, he consented. In August 1824, he landed at New York, and was received there with the shouts of thousands, who crowded to greet and welcome the old friend of their fathers.

5. In a few days, he reached the residence of Governor Eustis, his old companion in arms, at Roxbury, in the neighborhood of Boston. Every where, in the country through which he passed, he was received with the greatest delight and enthusiasm.

6. On the morning after his arrival at Roxbury, a cavalcade of eight hundred citizens of Boston, waited on him, to form an escort to the town line. Here he was met by the mayor, and other city officers, and a military escort. On

receiving from the mayor a welcome, in the name of the city, Lafayette made the following brief, but apt reply :

7. ‘The emotions of love and gratitude, which I have been accustomed to feel on entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence, for the cradle of American, and, let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

8. ‘What must be, sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I feel myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston, where I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations ; where I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

9. ‘I beg of you, Mr Mayor, gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the respectful and warm thanks of a heart, which has for nearly half a century been devoted to your *Illustrious City*.’

10. The procession then formed, and began to advance towards the city, at about 11 o’clock. It passed through all the principal streets, and during its progress, Lafayette was continually received with the cheers and shouts of the multitude. The windows of all the houses were crowded with spectators, waving handkerchiefs, and throwing garlands into his barouche as he passed.

11. On this occasion, a truly beautiful sight was present-

ed. The children of the public schools, dressed in a neat uniform, were ranged in two rows, by the lower part of the common, under the direction of their teachers. As the procession passed through the lines formed by these boys and girls, they raised their little voices to add one more shout of welcome, to the thousands that had greeted the friend of Washington.

12. During the stay of General Lafayette in the city, the excitement of the people seemed constantly to increase. Every mark of respect and affection was paid to him, both in private and public. When he left Boston, he expressed his intention to return by the seventeenth of the following June, to be present at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

13. On that day, he was again in Boston. The weather was mild and pleasant, and large numbers of people had collected, from all quarters, to witness the ceremony. At about half past ten in the morning, a procession was formed near the State House, to escort the General to the former scene of the revolutionary battle.

14. An immense crowd of people was collected. Old men, and boys, seemed equally excited by the occasion, and thronged in vast numbers to engage in the services of the day. First marched the military escort, which consisted of sixteen companies, and a corps of cavalry, in full uniform. Then came the aged soldiers, who had fought fifty years before in the battle, and who had been so fortunate as to live to witness this scene of triumph.

15. After these, followed the other surviving soldiers and officers of the revolution. Then came the members of the Association formed to build the monument, all wearing suitable badges. The various companies of Free Masons, and the officers of the Association followed. General Lafayette, in a coach and four, came next, and the procession was closed by the various officers of state, and a large body of citizens.

16. This procession moved from the State House, passed through some of the principal streets of the city, and then to Bunker Hill. The corner stone of the Monument was then laid, an oration was delivered, and the day closed with festivity and rejoicing.

17. Boston has been twice visited by presidents of the United States; by James Monroe, in 1817, and by Andrew Jackson, in 1833. On each of these occasions, there was, perhaps, a greater display of splendor and pageantry, than is consistent with republican simplicity.

CHAPTER XX.

Reflections. Bridges and avenues to the city. View from the sea. Approach of a stranger. His reflections. The harbor. Old times. Faneuil Hall Market. Faneuil Hall. May-Fair. Institution for the Blind.

1. I HAVE now told you many stories about Boston. You have followed its progress from a desert solitude, trodden only by the Indian hunter, to a large, populous and commercial city, full of fine dwelling houses, churches and public buildings, and inhabited by a wealthy and refined people. You shall now hear something of Boston as it is.

2. I have already told you that Boston is situated on a peninsula, almost entirely surrounded by water, and connected with the main land only by a narrow avenue called the neck. This was formerly the only way of entering or

leaving the town, except in boats or large vessels. But there are now no less than nine avenues.

3. There are four bridges built over the river Charles, which connect the city with Cambridge and Charlestown. There are two bridges leading to South Boston, where are the forts erected during the revolution, and rebuilt during the last war. A fine dam, called the western avenue, leads from Beacon street to a point in Brookline ; and three railroads to different points in the country, will soon be completed. There is also an extensive ferry between the city and Chelsea, with steam-boats for the accommodation of wagons and carriages, as well as foot passengers.

4. Every avenue to the city presents a beautiful view. When approached from the sea, it is exceedingly picturesque and striking. The ship, sailing among a hundred green or rocky islands, and passing between the two forts that command the entrance of the harbor, is borne onwards to the noble city before it.

5. A stranger is first struck by the high parts of the city, where his eye rests upon the conspicuous dome of the State House, and the many spires rising from the various quarters. On nearer approach, he examines with much pleasure and perhaps astonishment, the noble wharves, with their massive blocks of brick and granite ware-houses and stores, and the many ships crowding them with their unladen treasures.

6. On landing, he stops a moment to gaze behind him,

on the magnificent prospect he is about to leave ; that of the spacious harbor, whitened with the sails of so many ships, and dotted with so many little islands. Well, indeed, may he linger and gaze, for seldom may his eye rest on so beautiful a scene !

7. If he know any thing of the history of our country, he remembers that he has reached a part of it rich in patriotic adventures. He thinks of the tea story, and looks round to see if he can find any little stone or monument to mark the spot where this famous event took place. He lifts his eyes to the green hills across the bay, and remembers that Howe gazed upon them with more surprise, when he saw them covered with the ramparts which the soldiers of Washington had raised in a night.

8. His eye again turns to the blue waters of the bay, and he pictures to himself the time when they were covered with the departing ships of the British, sullenly yielding to the fate of war, and abandoning their strong hold to the Yankee general and his farmer-soldiers. Or, he is carried still farther back, to the day when the pestilence had destroyed the original owners of the soil, and solitude and silence hung over the places now so busy with the hum and bustle of crowded life !

9. But I must leave these reflections and take the stranger about the city, to show him the chief buildings, and the general beauties of the place. We will first take him to the new market-house, and Faneuil Hall, as they happen to be nearest the water, and will be more in our way.

10. First examine the Faneuil Hall market. This is probably the most splendid edifice raised for such a purpose, in the world. It is built wholly of fine granite. Its length is five hundred and thirty-five feet, and its width fifty feet. At each end is a noble portico, supported by four columns about twenty feet high, and three and a half feet in diameter. From the centre of the building, rises a spacious dome, springing from four ornamented arches.

11. The corner stone of this immense edifice was laid on the twenty-seventh of April 1825, while Josiah Quincy, son of the revolutionary patriot, was mayor of the city. It was completed in little more than two years, and will remain for many ages, as a monument of the enterprise, skill, and wealth of our citizens at the time.

12. To the west of this building stands Faneuil Hall, which has been called the Cradle of American Liberty, and is very famous throughout the country. It was the place where Josiah Quincy, Jr, James Otis, and Samuel Adams used to address the people during the troubled period which preceded and accompanied the revolution. The original edifice was built nearly a hundred years ago, by Peter Faneuil, Esq., and was presented by him to the town. A picture of the generous donor, forms one of the chief ornaments of the hall.

13. The building has a cupola, from which is a fine view of the harbor. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with galleries on three sides, supported by plain

columns. Ranges of ornamented columns support the ceiling, and the walls are decorated by pilasters. A bust of John Adams, the second President of the United States, is placed at one end of the hall, between the picture of Mr Faneuil, and a splendid full length painting of Washington, by the celebrated artist, Stuart.

14. Faneuil Hall is sacred not alone for its patriotic recollections. It is connected with the history of one of our benevolent institutions, in the most interesting manner. All of my readers who live in Boston, remember the May Fair, that was held for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind, in 1833.

15. The ladies of the city decorated the old hall so magnificently, that it looked like a fairy palace. Bowers of evergreen, and roses, hanging curtains, garlands and festoons, gleamed on every side, with a show of richness and beauty, that could with difficulty be surpassed.

16. About the hall, and in its centre, tables were placed, loaded with beautiful trinkets, and fancy articles of many descriptions, wrought by the ladies, who were then exhibiting them for sale. For three days and evenings, the hall was crowded with generous purchasers. Several of the little blind boys, for whose benefit the Fair was held, were present at the tables, and seemed to be very cheerful and happy.

17. A band of music played during the evenings of the second and third days, and added highly to the pleasure of the



Faneuil Hall.



occasion. Every thing went off joyfully, and about thirteen thousand dollars were received, to be applied to the establishment of the Institution for the Blind.

18. It is not a great distance from Faneuil Hall, to the street in which the Institution for the Blind is situated. If you please, we will walk round, and show it to the stranger. It is a spacious brick edifice, presented to the Institution, by Colonel Perkins, an opulent merchant, whose generosity is equal to his wealth. Between thirty and forty blind children are educated here. They are occupied with a variety of employments, and are all industrious, cheerful, and contented.

19. Some learn to play on the pianoforte, and all cultivate a taste for singing. One of the most affecting concerts to which I have ever listened, has been that of a choir of these blind children, pouring forth some glad melody, with as much glee and joyousness, as if they had never known what it was to be unhappy. But music is only their amusement. By means of raised letters, they are taught to read, and there is an ingenious contrivance, by which they can learn to write, and to understand letters that are written to them. They also learn Geography very perfectly, and are thus enabled to acquire a great deal of knowledge, that furnishes them with employment, and subjects of reflection, in years that might otherwise be to them almost a blank.

20. There are many useful lessons that we may derive

from visiting such an Institution as this. We learn to be grateful for the blessings that we enjoy, and to thank the Being who made us, that we have eyes to see the wonders and the beauties of the universe. We learn to estimate as we ought, the power and skill of man, which thus enable him to supply the deficiencies of nature, and almost to give sight to the blind. We learn to have more confidence in the goodness and virtue of men, when we see them drawing something from their own possessions, to relieve the wants, and console the misfortunes of those who have been less blessed than themselves!

CHAPTER XXI.

*North End. Common. State House. View from its Dome.
Tremont House. Theatre. Churches.*

1. In walking about the city, we shall find that the streets in the north part are narrow and irregular. This quarter was settled at a very early period, and the houses are mostly small and old. You will notice here, houses that have been standing more than a century, with all the odd fashions of architecture common in our old times. It is very interesting to walk among these ancient relics, and imagine the many scenes that have taken place among them.

2. In the west part of the town are a number of very beautiful houses. Around the common, are many splendid mansions, and the noble trees of the open green before them, make them very pleasant residences.

3. The Common, which is so great an ornament to the city, was formerly a public cow pasture, for the convenience of the honest housekeepers of the town. It occupies

a space of fifty acres on the southern slope of Beacon Hill, and is surrounded by a mall, planted with noble elms. It is now a famous promenade, and on pleasant evenings in summer, you find hundreds walking here, to enjoy the pleasant and cool breezes.

4. On days of public celebrations, it is the ground where the troops exercise and parade ; and sometimes many fine companies are reviewed here. On these occasions, tents are erected, in which refreshments are sold, and various shows are sometimes exhibited.

5. The surface of the Common is varied by slight elevations, the largest of which is near the centre, and still exhibits the remains of a fortification thrown up by the British troops in 1775. Just to the north of this is a little sheet of water, dignified with the name of Crescent Pond, that adds something to the general beauty of the scene. The Common is shaded by nearly six hundred trees, and affords one of the most beautiful walks in the world.

6. Over-looking this beautiful green, is the State House, which stands at the top of the mall, and of which you will find a neat cut on the title page. The corner stone of this edifice was laid on the fourth of July, 1795. This event was attended with great parade. The stone was carried to the spot by fifteen white horses, and laid by the governor, with the assistance of some officers of the Masonic lodge. This building is one hundred and thirteen feet in front, and sixty-one feet deep. It is surmounted by a dome, fifty feet

in diameter, and thirty feet high. It stands in a most elevated and commanding situation. On the lower floor there is a fine statue of Washington.

7. The top of the dome is about two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. The view from this place is very striking. Just below you see the Common, with its beautiful green, the fine rows of surrounding trees, and the noble elm, which has spread its broad branches for a century over children sporting beneath. On every side, you see large and noble buildings, and all the signs of a busy and wealthy population. To the East lies the harbor with its many islands, and the broad waters beyond, spangled with the white sails of our ships.



Tremont House.

8. As we leave the Common and come down nearer to the business part of the city, we pass the Tremont House, Tre-

mont Theatre, and the Stone Chapel ; all very handsome edifices. The Tremont House is a spacious and splendid hotel, which is no where surpassed in the elegance of its structure, and the general style and convenience of its accommodations. Its front is of Quincy granite, ornamented with a fine portico ; the sides are brick, with the basement story of stone. There are one hundred and eighty apartments in the whole building. The corner stone of this edifice was laid in 1828, and it was open for the reception of guests in the following year. The Tremont Theatre is situated in front of the house just described. It is a spacious edifice, with a front of Quincy granite.

9. The Stone Chapel is a very plain building, being entirely composed of unhewn stone. Its style of architecture is massive and grand. It is surmounted by a tower, ornamented by a colonade of large wooden pillars. In the interior, there are several marble monuments, raised to the memory of distinguished persons, and which add to the interest with which the church is visited. It is now the only house in which the old fashion of square pews is retained.

10. Park street church is but a few rods distant from the Chapel, being situated at the head of the mall. Its steeple is of immense height, the vane on its top being two hundred and eighteen feet from the street ; this is about ten feet higher than the top of the State House. Connected with this church is the Granary burying ground, which received its name from the fact that a public granary once stood with-

in its inclosure. In this ground is a granite monument, in the obelisk form, placed over the remains of the parents of Franklin. It was erected in 1827 by a few citizens of Boston, who desired to testify their respect to the great man whose parents reposed beneath. Here are the tombs of many, who are distinguished in the history of our city.

11. The Old South, situated near the heart of the city, is an object of great interest from its historical associations. The present building was opened for public worship in April 1730. I have already told you of the manner in which it was profaned by the British soldiers, during the revolution. It is probably the largest church in the city, and is usually selected for the celebration of religious services on great public anniversaries.

12. Brattle street church was opened for public worship in 1773; a wooden building built in 1699, formerly stood on the same spot. Governor Hancock was a liberal benefactor of this church, and his name was formerly inscribed on one of the stones at the south-west corner of the building. This was defaced by the British soldiery, and the stone remains in the condition in which they left it. On the night before the evacuation of the town, during the siege in 1775, a shot, sent from the American army at Cambridge, struck the tower. It was picked up and preserved, and is now fastened to the spot where it struck. The head quarters of General Gage were in a house opposite.

13. Trinity Church is a fine edifice of the Gothic order,

in Summer street. It is built of Quincy granite, and is remarkable for its great beauty, strength, and solidity. There



Trinity Church.

are between forty and fifty other churches in Boston, some of which possess much architectural pretension.

CHAPTER XXII.

Wharves. Schools. The Athenæum. Gallery of Paintings. Nahant. Roads. Charlestown. Monument. Navy yard. State prison. Cambridge. Harvard College. Mount Auburn. Conclusion.

1. THE wharves of Boston are larger and more convenient than any others in the United States. Her commerce is very extensive. Ships from her harbor plough the waters of every sea, and bring back the luxuries of foreign lands for the enjoyment of her enterprising citizens. There are a great many among her richest merchants, who first came to the town when poor boys, and who by honest industry, have made large fortunes, and set an example which I hope my young friends will imitate.

2. I must not omit to say something about the schools, for Boston is very famous for her good public schools. In these her best citizens have been educated. Every year there is a public examination of the scholars, when prizes

are given to those who have been the best and most industrious. The money with which these medals are bought, was given by the great Franklin, who left in his will a sum to be expended for this purpose.

3. The Athenæum is a large library, placed in a handsome building in one of the finest streets of the town. It contains about 28,000 volumes, and is ornamented with statues and busts, copied from the works of ancient sculptors. To these, within a few years, have been added several fine paintings, by foreign and American artists.

4. Connected with this establishment is a Gallery of Paintings, which is open through the summer months. Most of the artists in the country send their best pieces to be exhibited here. This gallery is a place of fashionable resort.

5. The roads leading to the city are good, and the surrounding country is famous for its beauty. On every side you see fine houses, gardens, orchards, and cultivated fields. In summer there is a steamboat, plying once or twice daily, to Nahant, a rocky peninsula, about fourteen miles from the city, with a fine beach connecting it to the main land. This peninsula runs three or four miles into the sea. Its shores are very bold and steep, presenting on all sides masses of rugged and broken rocks. These rocks have been worn by the waves into the most fantastic shapes. When the tide is high, and the sea is swelling, the dashing

spray foams and sparkles among their caverns, and the roar of the waters adds to the sublimity of the scene.

6. On the southern side there is a very curious grotto, known by the name of the Swallow House. Its entrance is five feet high, and ten wide. The grotto is seventy feet long, and increases in height to twenty feet. Great numbers of swallows have taken up their abode in this cave, and it is supposed by many that they pass the winter here in a torpid state. The Spouting Horn is a deep chasm on the north shore, into which, at half tide, the water rushes with great violence.

7. Towards the East lies the immense ocean, whose waves, whether in tranquillity or tempest, present a magnificent spectacle. In a calm day, it is delightful to gaze upon the quiet waters, covered with the many vessels, lazily gliding on their path. A breeze comes up, and they scud swiftly and bravely onward, their sails filling and swelling, while their proud keels spurn the waves that are foaming in their track.

8. But the clouds gather, and the skies darken with a gloom that shuts out every ray of the sun-light. The winds rise, and the waters sound with that sullen murmur which is the sign of an impending storm. The brave ships hurry for the nearest port, or furl their white sails, to ride out the gale at anchor. Now is the time to witness the glory of the ocean, while the tempest broods over it, and drives to the rocky shores its tossing and impetuous waves.

9. You can hardly wonder that, with all its sublimity and beauty, Nahant has become a place of very great resort during the summer months. Strangers from the South, and the inhabitants of Boston and its neighborhood, frequent it in large numbers. There is a spacious stone hotel built here for their accommodation, in a commanding position; and we must do them the justice to suppose that they are as much attracted to this spot by its natural beauties, as by the sports of angling, riding, billiards and bowling, with which they can here at any time amuse themselves.

10. Immediately connected with Boston by two bridges is Charlestown, a pleasant, but irregular town, with a population of about nine thousand inhabitants. The more compact part of this town is built upon a peninsula, the centre of which is occupied by Bunker Hill. A large monument of gray granite was commenced some years ago upon this eminence. Its height is to be 220 feet, and there is every reason to hope that it will soon be finished.

11. The United States have a navy yard in this town, which occupies sixty acres of ground, and comprises a great number of arsenals, magazines and barracks. The stocks for ship-building are covered with frame houses, large enough to contain first-rate line of battle ships.

12. Here is the Dry Dock, built of hewn granite, a work of immense extent, for the purpose of receiving ships of war to be repaired. It is sufficiently spacious to admit the largest ship in our navy, being three hundred and forty-one feet

in length, eighty wide, and thirty deep. After the ship is floated into the dock, and the gates closed, the water is emptied by means of an apparatus, worked by a steam-engine of immense power. There are eight pumps, two feet and six inches in diameter, which discharge at every stroke about a hogshead and a half of water each ; besides these, there are eight smaller pumps.

13. The water is first forced from the dock, into wells, and then into a capacious reservoir, from which it runs into the sea. The dock is provided with two sets of gates, called turning gates, each weighing fifty tons ; besides these is the floating gate, which is built in the shape of a vessel, and is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of three hundred and fifty tons.

14. In Charlestown is the State Prison of Massachusetts, which consists of several large piles of building, surrounded by a lofty wall. Nearly all the buildings are of stone. Of the convicts confined here, some are employed in hammering stone ; others as tailors, shoemakers, and blacksmiths. They are dressed in clothes of various colors, and while in the yard are guarded by soldiers with loaded muskets.

15. Cambridge lies west of Boston, on the opposite side of the river Charles. It has long been celebrated as the seat of Harvard College. This institution was founded a great many years ago, and many distinguished men have been educated there. The library numbers about thirty-five thousand volumes ; and contains books of almost every

age, and language. Some of these languages are so little known, that I am afraid there are a great many more books here, than are ever read.

16. In Cambridge is the beautiful wooded eminence, called Mount Auburn, which has within a few years been consecrated to the purposes of a burial-place. It is about four miles distant from Boston. A high and substantial fence has been erected about it, having for its principal entrance a gate-way, finished in the Egyptian style, and twenty-five feet in height.

17. Part of the tract borders upon the high-way, and this has been cultivated as a garden. Within, lies the portion that has been marked out as the cemetery, or burial-place. This is covered, through most of its extent, with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of which are of a large size, comprising numerous varieties. The grounds of the cemetery have been laid out with curved and winding avenues, smoothly gravelled, and to be bordered with shrubs and flowers. Family burial places are set off at suitable distances, along the passage ways. Elegant monuments of marble and granite, have already been erected, and others will soon be completed.

18. This spot is no where surpassed. The view from its highest point comprises a landscape, of great variety and beauty. Just below is the winding Charles, with the cultivated fields on its banks, beyond which, in the distance, rise the hills of Milton, wrapped in their blue mantle of air.

19. On another side, is a full view of the city, rising with its spires, and noble edifices, in beautiful pictures. The old buildings of Harvard college, among the neat private dwellings of the village, occupy another point of the landscape. A pretty sheet of water lies at a very short distance to the North, and villas, and country seats, in every direction, give a cheerful and picturesque appearance to the whole scene.

20. Among the other towns, in the immediate neighborhood of Boston, are Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, and Chelsea, all of which are pleasant and flourishing villages, ornamented with beautiful residences. Many families from the city resort to these towns, to pass the summer months.

21. I have now finished all that I have to tell you of the history of Boston. If you have read it with pleasure, and derived information from it, my labor has not been in vain. Farewell!

QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

1. WHEN did the first settlers land at Plymouth? Had this Continent ever been visited before? 2. What is said of the May Flower? 3. When did the pilgrims land? Who was the first Governor? What name did they give to their new home? 4. What is said of the season which followed? The spring? 5. Indians? 6. What happened in March? What did Samoset relate? 7. Describe Samoset? 8. What is said of the Indian visitors? 9. English settlements? 10. 11. 12. What happened at Mount Wolaston? 13. What is said of the Indians? 14. What trade was forbidden by the king of England? Who was sent from Plymouth to stop it? 15. How large was the fleet about to sail for America? Who were on board of it? 16. How was the weather during the voyage? 17. How were the two quarrelsome young men punished? 18. How many ships arrived by the sixth of July? Where did they anchor? How many passengers had died? What took place on the eighth? 19. Where did the new settlers remove? Who was appointed governor? 20. What is said of distress? From what did they suffer? What led to the immediate settlement of Boston?

II.

1. What was the length of the peninsula mentioned? Breadth? Appearance in 1630? Indian name? 2. What had become of the Indians? Who was the first white occupant? 3. Why did he invite the Charlestown settlers? 4. When was the name of Boston given to the new settlement? 5. Did the sickness continue? What is said of Lady Johnson? 6. Mr Johnson? Where was he buried? 7. What is said of the Colonists? Planting? Provisions? Winter? 8. Fears of the Colonists? Regrets? Confidence in heaven? 9. When did the vessel arrive from England? 10. Welcome of their new visitors? 11. What punishment was much in fashion at this time? 12. When was the Blessing of the Bay launched? 13. What is said of monthly trainings? Watchmen? Mr Josias? 14. Who were passengers in the Lion? 15. What did the inhabitants determine upon? 16. What is said of military honors? 17. Presents? 18. What is said of the increase of Boston? 19 Give the account of the old traveller.

III.

1. When did Mr Cotton arrive in Boston? 2. What is said of extravagance? Long veils? 3. Chicatabot? His visit with his tribe? 4. His dress? 5. The Governor's present? Its return? 7. What story is told in this paragraph? 8. When did Mr Vane arrive? What was his character? 9. What is said of Mrs Hutchinson? 10. What party did Governor Vane join? 11. Describe the May Election. 12. When did Mr Vane return to England? What was his fate? 13. What became of Mrs Hutchinson? 14. What is said of the winter of 1637? 14. 15. 16. What is related in these paragraphs? 17. May Muster? 19. Other trainings? 20. What story is told in the rest of the chapter?

IV.

1. What is said of the increase of the town? Occupation of the inhabitants? 2. When did Governor Winthrop die? What is said of his character? 3. 4. Anecdote? 5. Appearance? Memory? 6. What is said of Mr Cotton? 7. What took place in 1655? 8. Who suffered? 10. For what supposed crime was Mrs Hibbins prosecuted? What was her fate? 11. What are the reflections in this paragraph? 12. What farther is said of witchcraft?

V.

1. Was Boston ever much troubled by the Indians? 2. What is said of the native tribes? 3. Their conduct in 1670? King Philip? 4. His character? His rank among the Indians? 5. His plot? 6. Acts of violence? 7. What is said of Captain Henchman? Ensign Savage? 8. Rout of the Indian tribes? The affair at Mendon? 9. Anecdote? 10. Farther Indian encounters? 11. Death of Philip? Relics of this king? 12. One-eyed John?

VI.

1. What is said of Mr Leverett? 2. Describe the great fire of 1679. What is said of the houses built after this fire? 3. What were the Charters of the colonies? 4. When was Andros appointed governor? What authority was given to him? 5. Relate the story of the Connecticut charter. 6. What is said of James II? Of the prince of Orange? 7. What proclamation did Andros issue? What followed? 8. Return of the Governor? 9. What is said of Sir William Phips? 10. Relate the story of the wreck. What honors did Sir William receive? 11. What happened in his new

office? When was he appointed governor? 12. Describe his arrival in Boston. 13. What is said of his character? Death? 14. What is said in this paragraph? 15. For what is the year 1704 remarkable? 16. When was Benjamin Franklin born? Where? 17. What is said of his brother? Of himself?

VII.

1. What is said of the independence of our ancestors? 2. Of Commodore Knowles and his fleet? 3. What violence was practised by his order? 4. To what did it lead? 5—10. Describe briefly the progress of the citizens' violence. 11. What measures were adopted by the governor? The Commodore? 12. By the council? Representatives? 13. Inhabitants? 14. Conclusion of the affair? 15. What is said of the old Town House?

VIII.

1. What is said of the times? 2. Where was James Otis born? What is said of him? 3. What plan did Great Britain form in 1759? What were writs of assistance? 4. What is said of this power? What was the conduct of Mr Otis? 5. What is said of him? The trial? The Judges? 6. Interest felt in the cause. 7. By whom was the cause argued? 8. What did President Adams say of Mr Otis? 9. What became of the writs? What is said of parties? 10. When did King George consent to the stamp act? What was this act? 11. On what documents was the stamp to be put? 12. What is said of Liberty Tree? The fourteenth of August? Images? 13. State of public feeling during the day? 14. 15. 16. Violence of the mob?

IX.

1. What is said of public excitement? 2. What is said of another mob? 3. 4. 5. Describe its progress. 6. What is said of Mr Hutchinson? 7. What happened on the approach of the mob? 8. Describe the violence of the mob. 9. What great loss is mentioned? 10. What measures were taken by the citizens? What is said of Stamps? 12. What was the declaration of Mr Oliver? 13. What happened in February? 14. What news was received in May? How did it affect the people? What took place? 15. What happened on the nineteenth? 16. What is said of Liberty Tree? Illuminations? 17. What is related in this paragraph? 18. What is said of Liberty Tree?

X.

1. What is said of resistance? 2. The seizure of John Hancock's sloop? 3. Indignation of the people? 4. Bonfire? 5. Course pursued by General Gage? Arrival of British Troops? 6. Landing and parade of the regiments? 7. Difficulties? Quarters of the soldiers? Signs of war? 8. Tea? 9. Attack of Mr Otis? 10. Quarrel? 11. Its result? Generous conduct of Otis? 12. Agreement of merchants? 13. What is told in this paragraph? 14. Conduct of Richardson? Of the mob? Quarrel? 15. Unfortunate issue of this affair? 16. Describe the funeral. The inscriptions on the Coffin? 17. What is said of this scene? Origin of the Fifth of March massacre? 18—21. Tell the story of the Fifth of March, briefly, in your own words, as if you were describing it to a companion. 22. What is said of the Funeral? 23. Trial and acquittal of the soldiers?

XI.

1. — 4. Relate the anecdote of the Boston boys? 5. What license was granted to the English E. I. Company? What is said of American merchants? Meetings in Boston? 6. What did the Bostonians determine about the tea? 7. What application was made to the governor? What was his answer? 8. 9. What is related in these paragraphs? 10. What is said of this affair? 11. How was this affair received in England? What bill was passed by parliament? What were its effects? 12. What is said of the troops? Their depredations? 13. Conduct of the inhabitants of Cambridge? 14. The provincial congress? 15. What is said of this assembly? Committee of safety? 16. What is said of the state of affairs? 17. What was the number of regiments in Boston at the close of 1774?

XII.

1. 2. Describe the exploit of Colonel Nesbit? 3. On what day was the battle of Lexington? Describe its commencement? 4. How did it terminate? Subsequent attack? Reinforcement? 5. Describe the retreat of the regular troops? 6. What is said of the excitement in New England? Boston? Liberty Poles? 7. The governor's proclamation? 8. Bunker's Hill? Entrenchments? 9. Cannonade? Increase of the provincial army? 10. Describe the progress of the battle? 11. Third assault? 12. What is said of General Warren? 13. What is said of the battle, and fire of Charlestown? 14. Where were the British regular troops posted? The provincials? Condition of Boston? 15. When did Washington take command? Where did he fix his head quarters? 16. Who succeeded General Gage in command of the army? What proclamation was issued? 17. What was the state of things in Boston?

XIII.

1. What anecdote is related? 2. How did the soldiers procure fuel? 3. How was the Old South profaned? 4. What took place on the ninth of February? 5. 6. What amusing incident is connected with this affair? 7. How large was the American army? 7. 8. When and in what manner did the Americans take possession of Dorchester heights? What was General Howe's observation? 9. What followed? On what did General Howe determine? 10. What offer was made to General Washington? 11. When did the British army leave Boston? 12. What is said of the entry of the American troops? 13. Destruction by the British troops? Trees?

XIV.

1. What is said of the Inhabitants of Boston? The first governor? 2. Proclamation of peace? 4. Where and when was Josiah Quincy, Jr, born? What is said of him? 5. His defence of the soldiers? What was his course of life till 1772? 6. His health? His labors? 7. A menacing letter? 8. His reply? 9. His visit to England? 10. Return and death? 11. When did James Otis retire from public life? What was the state of his mind? 12. At what age and when did he die?

XV.

1. What is said of Hancock and Adams? 2. When was Hancock born? What is said of his education? 3. His fortune? 4. His business and influence? 5. What anecdote is related by President Adams? 6. What is said of his election to the legislature? His popularity? 7. Proclamation of General Gage? 8. When was Hancock sent to the congress at Philadelphia? What farther is re-

lated? 9. What office did he afterwards hold in his native state? When did he die? 10. What anecdote is here related? 11. What is said of his generosity? 12. His character and manner of life?

XVI.

1. When was Samuel Adams born? What is said of him? 2. What was Hutchinson's opinion of him? 3. What is said of Mr Adams? 4. 5. What anecdote is related in these paragraphs? 6. What proposition was made by Governor Gage? 7. How was it received? 8. What is said of Mr Adams's public life? 9. His opinions and character? 10. Mention the contents of this paragraph.

XVII.

1. What is said of luxury? 2. Of Hackney Coaches? 3. What was the usual dress of gentlemen, eighty years ago? Of boys? 4. Of wedding dresses? 5. What is related in this paragraph? 6. What is said in this of articles of dress? Of the markets? 8. 9. What story is here related? 10. What is said of the Old State House? 11. Modes of punishment? 12. Beacon Hill? 13. The beacon?

XVIII.

1. Did Boston suffer much during the late war? 2. What is said of the Chesapeake? 3. The Shannon? 4. The challenge, and its acceptance? 5. View of the battle? 7. Give an account of the battle? 8. What is said of Captain Lawrence? 9. Of his dying message? His burial? Memory?

XIX.

1. What is described in this Chapter? 2. Where was Lafayette born? At what age did he leave France? 3. What is said of him? 4. When did he revisit this country? 5. How was he received? 6. How by the citizens of Boston? 10. 11. Describe his entry to the city. 12. What is said of public favor? 13. 14. 15. 16. Describe the procession to Bunker Hill. 17. What is said of the Presidents?

XX.

1. What is said of the progress of Boston? 2. Of avenues to the city? 3. Bridges? Dam? Rail-roads? Ferry? 4. Approach from the sea? 5. View of the City? 6. Harbor? 7. Recollections? 8. Describe the stranger's reflections. 10. What is said of Faneuil Hall Market? 11. When was it built? 12. What is said of Faneuil Hall? 13. Its length? Ornaments? 14. May Fair? 15. 16. 17. Describe this occasion. 18. What is said of the Institution for the Blind? 19. Amusement and education of the children? 20. Reflections?

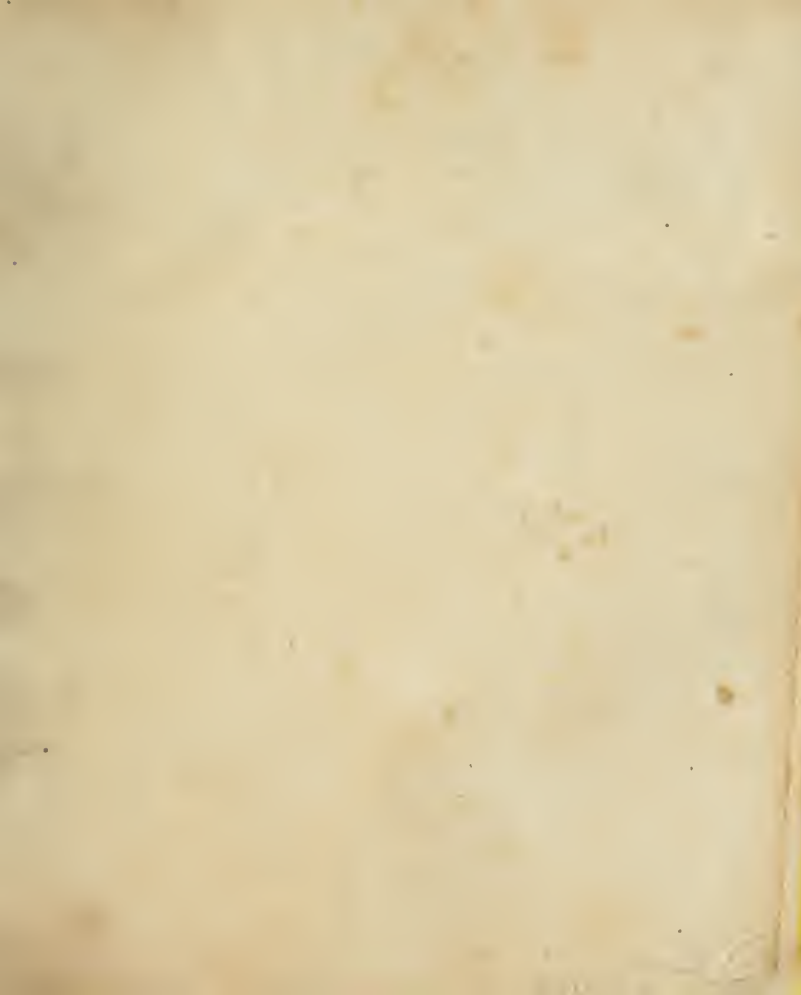
XXI.

1. What is said of the north part of the town? 2. The West? 3. 4. The Common? 5. Remains of fortifications? Trees? 6. State House? When was its corner stone laid? 7. How high is its dome? What is said of the view from this eminence? 8. Of Tremont House? Theatre? 9. Stone Chapel? 10. Park street Church? Granary burying-ground? 11. Old South? 12. Brattle street Church? 13. Trinity Church?

XXII.

1. What is said of the wharves of Boston? Commerce? 2. Schools? Franklin Medals? 3. The Athenæum? 4. Gallery of Paintings? 5. The surrounding country? Nahant? 6. Swallow House? Spouting Horn? 9. Attractions of Nahant? 10. Charlestown? Monument? 11. Navy yard? 12. The Dry Dock? What are its dimensions? 13. How is the water emptied from the Dock? What is said of the State Prison? 15. Cambridge? For what is it famous? How large is the library of Harvard College? 16. What is said of Mount Auburn? 17. The garden? The Cemetery? 18. 19. The view from this spot? 20. Other towns in the neighborhood? 21. Conclusion?

END.







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